PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,813—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT:
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	14th March
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	21st „
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	4th April
* PENINSULAR	294	A. G. Cubitt	11th „
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th „
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd „
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Meczzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	P. Solledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,419	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,048	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	—	2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 58, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X———	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X———, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELLA," 1,993 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE COLONY PORTS.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580,	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons	Capt.	To sail
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Von Petersson	18th March 1903.
S. S. SAFARI	1,132	Kopplstatter	30th „ „
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	15th April „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th March, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT

FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut........... Rs. 2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)...... „ 1-4 „
MARRONS GLACE'S.............................. „ 2 „

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELLERY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELLERY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian),
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE.

TOWN HALL.

THE LAST AFTERNOON CONCERT
Will be given by THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,
FELIX STERNBERG,
THIS EVENING,
FRIDAY, MARCH 13TH, AT 5-45 P. M.
HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE
HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO BE PRESENT.

PROGRAMME.

1.	(a)	Largo in G	G. Haendel.
	(b)	Impromptu B flat (Variazioni)	Fr. Schubert.
	(c)	Gavotte in A	F. Sternberg.
2.	(a)	Nocturne in F sharp	L. Brassin.
	(b)	Mazurka B flat	B. Godard.
	(c)	Serenade	Schubert-Liszt.
	(d)	Soirée de Vienne	Schubert-Liszt.
3.	(a)	Die Forelle (by special request)	Schubert-Sternberg.
	(b)	Barcarolle in G minor	A. Rubinstein.
	(c)	Grande Polonaise in A flat, Op. 53	Fr. Chopin.

Concert Grand by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.
PRICES: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Pianoforte Depot, 40, Meadow Street and Oak Lane.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,
Under the direction of Mr. HENRY DALLAS.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, 16TH MARCH.
Grand production of the Successful Musical Play from the Apollo Theatre, London.
KITTY GREY!
KITTY GREY!!
KITTY GREY!!!

TUESDAY, 17TH MARCH,
"NAUGHTY NANCY."
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 O'Clock.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
PHIL CARLTON, Business Manager,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th March, 1903.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TONNAGE SCALE FOR MAIZE.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber held on 11th instant, the following Resolution was adopted:—

"That the Tonnage Scale for Maize be altered from 16 to 17 cwts. to the Steamer Ton, provided that this scale is born out by a Test to be forthwith made in Bombay."

The Test referred to was made on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, when the result did not bear out the proposed alteration.

NOTICE is therefore given that for the PRESENT the TONNAGE SCALE for MAIZE REMAINS UNCHANGED.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th March, 1903.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1903 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL AND LONAVLA.

BOOKS, each containing 24 FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between BOMBAY and NERAL and BOMBAY and LONAVLA, respectively, from the 15th October, 1902, to the 31st May, 1903, inclusive, are issued on application at the Office of the undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below:—

Book of Neral Coupon Tickets	Rs. 50
Book of Lonavla Coupon Tickets	Rs. 65

2. Each Ticket will be available for One Journey either from Bombay to Neral or from Neral to Bombay in the case of the Neral Coupons, and from Bombay to Lonavla or from Lonavla to Bombay in the case of the Lonavla Coupons.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a ticket. The Holder of the ticket must also sign each ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder: any Coupon so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey namely Rs. 3-6 in the case of Neral Coupon, and Rs. 5 in the case of Lonavla Coupon will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these rules will render the coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 31st of May, 1903, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given beforehand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

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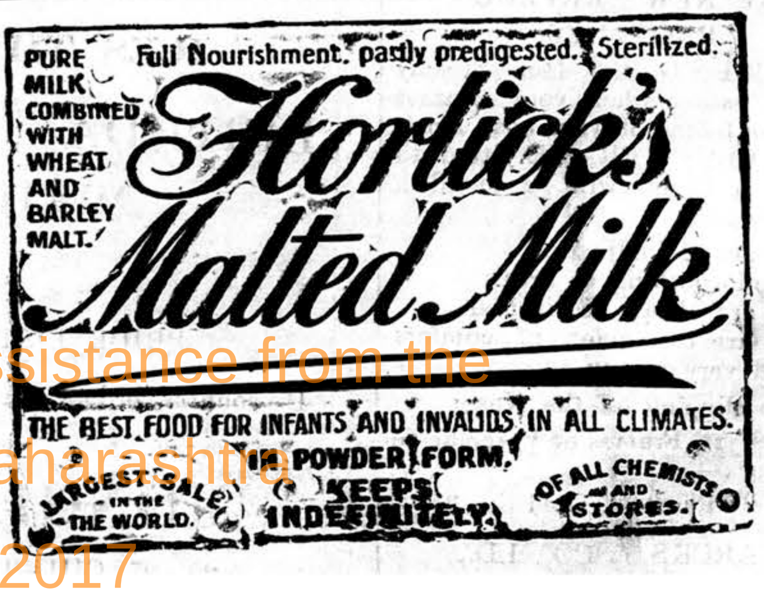
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Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with rubber-tyred wheels.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.

1 powerful bay waller gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.

1 grey Arab horse, about 14-2, 6 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

1 gentleman's "Rambler" bicycle with free wheel in very good condition.

1 chestnut country-bred mare, aged 14-1, plays polo and fast in harness, perfectly reliable.

1 Grey Arab, aged 14-1, first class polo pony and hack.

1 chestnut gelding, aged, 14-1, upto weight, good polo pony and jumps well.

1 chestnut waler mare, 6 years old, 15-2 high, broken to single and double harness and saddle, sold for no fault.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 A.M. in the Tents at the Crescent, opposite the Sailor's Home, where the kit has been removed for the purposes of sale, a large quantity of surplus stock returned from His Excellency's Camp, at the Delhi Durbar, consisting of a large lot of drapery, Cashmere Merino, English blankets and rezais, table and chamber candlesticks, table lamps, English water cans, fire iron and fenders, six grass cutting machines, English garden roller, large hot water boilers, a large lot of glass and crockeryware, six large double pole tents, &c., &c. Everything was got new and only used at the Delhi Camp.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

N.B.—The tents will be sold on the same day at 3 p.m.

Also the following horses will be sold on the same day at 2 p.m. at the Tents on the Crescent:—

1 Pair Bay Australian mares, "Shopgirl and Seamstress," 15-2½, sound, regularly driven up to date as a pair, aged 9.

1 Bay Australian gelding, "Nandgeon," regularly driven in single and double and as leader of a team, 15-2½, aged, only sold as no match for him.

1 Bay Arab horse, "Nugget," 14-1, regularly ridden up to date, carries a lady and plays polo, aged, believed sound.

All the above are believed sound and are open to any V. S. Examination. They are only being sold to reduce the stable.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Mount Hilda," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by Benjamin, Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glassware and porcelainware, best platedware, one mahogany English Grand pianoforte by Hopkins, rich table ornaments, first rate engravings in frames, glass door library book cases, valuable books, gas lamps, English clocks, English ice-boxes, one handsome strong English-built brougham by Windover, one country-bred horse, goes in harness, one handsome strong American gig, one fast and showy waler pony, sets of harness, cows, goats, &c., the property of DADIBA MERWANJI DALAL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, one mahogany fullsize slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board and lamp complete, Hink's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures in frame, &c., &c. the property of THOMAS H. MOORE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of De Lisle Road and Curry Road, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station and G. I. P. Railway Curry Road Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design by made to order Robert, Wimbridge and Benjamin and others, rich glassware and porcelainware, best platedware, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, elegantly made Cabinets, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, one nearly new Milner's fireproof safe on stand, single and double bevelled glass door almirahs, Singapore chairs, gas lamps, Zanzibar parrot, books, large cooking stove, one handsome strong English-built park phaeton, one vis-a-vis in very good order, one waler pony, aged, 13-3, one C.-B. mare, aged, very fast, one baba pony, sets of harness, &c., the property of N. M. MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Grand square piano (nearly new), a first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c, complete, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c. the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 11 a. m. the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandra, for 12 months, from 1st April 1903, to 31st March, 1904, and Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Peddar Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either, in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 13th, 1903.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM
TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN
DESPATCHES
(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 5-30 P.M., at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

The Conversazione and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 407 BUNDLES DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock No 19 shed on account of the concerned—

Ex S S Drachenfels

A. B. 71 Bundles, C. D. 167 ", W. 169 " } Basic steel sheets, damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nacoda Street, near Pydhowni, next to Mandvi Post Office, by order of the concerned, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, gilt tables and chairs, clocks, large collection of table ornaments, two sweet-toned square pianos by Soundy and Richard Lipp, lamps, gas fittings, verandah, wooden fittings, large collection of rich glassware and best electroplate ware, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture, such as cupboards, almiras, tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, meatsafe, hat and cook stands, writing, camp and dressing tables.

1 workmen's bench with vice.

1 set ivory billiard balls, little used.

1 set ivory billiard balls and 17 pyramid and 9 pool balls.

3 Austrian safes on stand Nos. 1, 2, and 1½, fitted with Chicago locks.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. N. M. Dumasia—

1 ebonized square piano by Schiedmayer (Soundy and Co.) in good order.

By order of the Administrator-General—the effects of the late Mrs. E. L. Crosby, consisting of silver necklace, bracelet and brooches, chains, pins, pencils, brooches, necklaces, bracelets, wristlets, handbags, opera and magnifying glasses, combs, pocket knives, laces, fans, folding chairs, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several bicycles by different makers.

1 light second-hand victoria.

1 strong-built vis-a-vis.

1 strong-built double-seated brougham.

1 second-hand office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Green's Mansion, Apollo Bundar, opposite Yacht Club Chambers, the very valuable and substantial made, French-Polished blackwood and teakwood, diningroom, drawing-room and bedroom furniture of the latest design, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's wind-proof table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, door curtains, English icebox, ivory table ornaments, partition screen, &c the property of the Hon. Mr. W. C. HUGHES.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view this afternoon.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sorabji House" Ormiston Road, (opposite the Tramway Company office) Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, best platedware, crockery and glass ware, Sweet-toned square piano, by Rose, gent's bicycle, wind-proof lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, pictures, etc. the property of R. E. CLARKE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Musjid Bunder Road, near the Jakeria Musjid, above Messrs. Ralli Bros.' Grain Office the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture Hall sofas and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, bedsteads, almirahs, 1, 2, and 4 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, Vase lamps, carpet, pier glass, copying press, clocks, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of the late RAMTOOLABHAI MAHOMED SAYANI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 1 PM Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bijou, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and porcelainware, platedware, sympathetic square piano by Rose & Co., English ice box, rich carpets, windproof lamps, door curtains and checks, table ornaments, fancy cane furniture, etc., the property of L. B. EYRES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Flagstaff Hill, Parel Tank Road, Parel, the very valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood and teakwood diningroom, drawingroom and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, platedware, large size cooking stove with water boiler, carpenter's English tool box, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, windproof lamps, China and coir matting, garden plants in pots, &c. the property of A. W. WILSON Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1903.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Price List free on Application.

THE FIRST & THE LAST TIME
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 7,000
Inclusive of a Pair of Handsome GOLD BRACELETS set with Diamonds and Emeralds, valued at
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.
Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost, up to th 28th March, 1903,
To the Purchasers
— OF A —
STERLING CHAIN,
Re. 1-8
— OR A —
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIMEPIECE,
Rs. 3-8
(WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
— OR A —
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

We highly recommend these well-finished articles, good for rough use and well worth the money.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 4TH APRIL, 1903,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public who are invited to witness the bona fide Drawing.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	(Pair of Gold Bracelets set with Diamond)		2,000
4 Prizes	(Pair each of Gold well-finished Bracelets)	Rs. 150 each	600
1 Prize	Cash		500
2 Prizes	"	150	300
3 Do.	"	75	225
2 Do.	"	50	100
25 Do.	"	25	625
10 Do.	"	20	200
50 Do.	"	15	750
50 Do.	"	10	500
50 Do.	"	5	250
100 Do.	"	4	400
100 Do.	"	3	300
125 Do.	"	2	250
523 Prizes		Total	7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 11.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 1/2	= + 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	Fcs 100	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= "
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 3/4	= — 3/16
2 months hence	22 1/2	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	49 1/4	= — 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris Cheques	25·17	= + 1
Berlin "	20·21	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= + 1/8
6 " " "	3 5/8 pr ct	=
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	=
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	=

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000

Rs. 48·60 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 24·20 do. Bombay.
" 15·60 do. Madras.

Rs. 88·40 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 15 per cent. Average rate 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 11·60 were allotted to Calcutta.
" nil, do. Bombay.
" nil, do. Madras.

Rs. 11·60 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Minimum rate received 15 per cent. Average rate 16·09.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 1,00,20,000.

Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 80,00,000.

Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35
Finest New Zealand Mutton Tallow ... 33 6

Tone of Tallow auction quiet but steady.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £75 = plus £1.
Yellow metal 6 5-8d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgian £5-3s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-7-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-4.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 9 3 4d.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-2, Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Coffee in New York 5 5-8.
Arrivals.—Steamers City of York and Beatrice.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·32 plus 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed strong.

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
5·22	5·23	5·25	5·25	
+12	+11	+11	+11	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·24	5·15	4·89	4·69	4·65
+11	+10	+8	+8	+8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	23,000 bales.	
Do. last year	19,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	"
" Continent	44,000	"
Mid-Uplands	10·15 + 5	
Futures, month of March	9·84 — 11	
Do. do. July	9·57 — 12	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4 +1-8
Futures month of June	9·74 —7
Do. September	8·94 —12
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 11th March 1903:—

Cotton	16,834	bales.
Wheat	9,294	cwts.
Linseed	19,114	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	3,313	"
Gingellyseed	9,583	"
Poppyseed	37	"
Groundnuts	304	"
Castorseed	4,817	"
Rice	35,221	"
Myrabollams	2,086	"
Cottonseed	8 841	"

BOMBAY, THURSDAY MARCH 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d		1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do	do		1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do	do		170 3-4
Marks 3 do	do		139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			118 1-2
Shanghai 30 do	do		159 3-4
Japan 30 do	do		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98 9
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 11

Money Market —Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 19th February 8 do.
Bank of Madras do. 19th do. 8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7 7	to	7 6 6
Forward April-May	7 7		
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 6		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 11	to	5 12
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 4		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7 5		
Forward April-May	7 4		
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	22 12	to	23 0
Forward April-May.	23 4	to	23 8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Ready	34 0	to	34 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm			
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	33 8		
25 " " "	32 4		
50 " " "	31 0		
Black Kutnee " "	29 4		

The Seeds Markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier,
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	62,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July	
5-13	5·13	5-16	5·16	
—9	—10	—9	—9	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct -Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5-16	5·6	4 82	4 62	4·57
— 8	—3	—7	— 7	—8

COTTON.—There is a moderate business reported at Colaba this afternoon in spot cotton with practicaly no change in prices. The Sutta market is easier with a decline of Rs. 1 to 2 in Broach.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	174	161	154	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	182	172	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	182	172	...	do.
Belati M. G	189	182	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damargaum PoolgaumMG.	197	189	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	199	191	...	do.
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	194	185	...	do.
Broach M. G.	232	225	216	do.
Do. M. G.	229	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger M G	208	198	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	204	194	176	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	218	do.
Westerns	...	...	203	do.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 11th March:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 4th March		7,47,000
Do. Government Silver on do do.		25,02,000
Total		32,49,000
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	5,86,000	
Do. do. Government	10,19,000	
		16,05,000
		48,54,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	6,80,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	....	
New coin paid to the Reserve Treasure	6,00,000	
		12,80,000
Balance on evening of the 11th March	...	35,74,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	6,53,000
Silver held on account of the Government	29,21,000
	35,74,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay:—	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	20,32,000
Bullion belonging to Government	9,67,000
	29,99,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARSONS—February 22, at Henzada, Burma, the wife of O S Parsons, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHAPMAN—DAVIDSON—March 5, at St Peter's Church, Negapatam, by the Rev S O Piers, Eric Chapman, son of Robert Barclay Chapman, C S I, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, to Lucy Isabella Davidson, daughter of Colonel G M Davidson, of Edgbaston, England.

WALTER—LESLIE—March 5, at Christ Church, Cawnpore by the Rev Foss Westcott, Capt A E Walter, I M S, son of E Walter, Esq, of Churston, North Devon, to Margaret Jean, second daughter of Colonel Sir C Leslie, Bt.

WOOD—EVANS—March 7, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Ernest Seymour, eldest son of W Outterson Wood, Esq, J P, South Hetton Hall, Sunderland, Co Durham, to Maude Pennefather, daughter of the late Matthew Pennefather, and Mrs Evans, of 17 Airlie Gardens Kensington and Cookham, West Hoathly, Sussex.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m., Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 11-32m. 11-54a. Low water, 5-15m. 5-24a.
Bank holiday.
Jackal Club Point to Point Races, Santa Cruz.
Mr Felix Sternberg's Concert, Town Hall, 5-45 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, the World's Entertainers.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 27th ult., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANDE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Parramatta entered the Dock yesterday and the steamer Courland left the Dock on Wednesday and the steamer Oceanien yesterday.

As will be seen by announcement in our advertising columns, Mr. Felix Sternberg, the Russian pianist, will give his concluding recital in Bombay this afternoon.

A SMART CAPTURE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salwey charged Luxmon Ramnak, an old offender, with house trespass with the intention of theft. This morning at about 3 o'clock the accused effected an entrance into the room of Bai Avabai, a Parsee woman, in the 4th Marine Street, Dhobi Talao. Avabai woke up and securing the thief raised an alarm. The police came up on scene and the accused was made over to them. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted three previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Bavabai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years. The deceased was a Municipal labourer. On the 3rd instant a Municipal garbage cart was being pushed into position at the corner of Tuly Gully, when one of the wheels came off and struck the woman who was standing close by. She was knocked down and the wheel falling on top of her fractured her leg and caused other injuries. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where subsequently tetanus set in and she died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE SANTA CRUZ.—By kind permission of Capt. Prevost the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 4 p.m., to-day Friday:—

March	A'la Militaire	Bennett
Senorita	The Jewel of Osia	Philp
Valse	Jennesse Doree	Weldtenfel
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Lancers	Somebody's Laggagge	Coote
Selection	Belle of New York	Kerker
Galop	Immer Fidel	Gikoff

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the Portuguese Church, Dadar, relative to the death of Bhagerthi, a Hindu woman, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was the wife of a washerman and lived with her husband in an oart at Dadar. She had been suffering from fever for the last three months and during the last five days she seemed to be out of her mind. She was treated with native remedies, but she got no better. On Wednesday morning she was missed from home and on a search being made her body was found lying in a well at a short distance from the house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Sanwer Munir, a Mahomedan boy aged 13, with the theft of a watch and gold chain collectively valued at Rs. 80, belonging to Luxmidas Parbhudas, a kanja merchant. On Monday afternoon at about one o'clock the complainant was standing at the Pydownie train junction watching an injured horse. The accused went up to him in the crowd and extracted the watch and chain out of his pocket. One of the complainant's friends in the crowd seeing the accused run away with the watch and chain gave chase and secured him. The accused threw the watch down on the ground and it was picked up by the complainant. The police arrested the accused. The Magistrate sentenced him to four years in the reformatory.

UNREQUITED LOVE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilkins charged Tookaram Luximon, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to Bhagoobai, a Hindu woman. The evidence showed that Bhagoobai left her husband's protection about a year ago and went to live with her brother in a chawl at Naigaum. Here the accused, who lived in the same chawl, became acquainted with her and latterly began to pay attentions to her. The woman, however, did not listen to the proposals and shifted to Dadar. On the 19th January last Bhagoobai was going to the Gold Mohor Mill, when the accused met her near the gate. He first threw dust into her eyes and knocking her down, stabbed her on her forehead, with a penknife, inflicting a wound thereon. He then attempted to cut her throat but the woman resisted and in the struggle he inflicted a wound four inches long on the left side of the chest. The accused then ran away and was not heard of until Tuesday afternoon last when he was arrested by the Police at Vincent Road. The knife with which he had inflicted the injuries, was found upon him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.—A general meeting of the members of the Jain Association of India was held on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Mr. Kallianchand Sobhagchand, in the Association at Hall Pydhonie. Amongst those present were Messrs. Fakirchand Premchand Raichand, Kallianchand Sobhagchand, Maneklal Gelabhai, Mohanlalbhai Maganbhai, Fatehchand Kapoorchand Lalan, Premchand Virpal, Mohanlal Hemchand, Bholabhai Chhaganbhai, Amrutlal Kevaldas, Wadilal Sakulchand, Balubhai Jeychand, Choonilal Virchand, Sakulchand Manekchand, Chandulal Balabhai and others. On consideration of the accounts of the Association several members addressed the meeting Mr. Premchand Virpal proposed the following motion:—That this general meeting of the Jain Association of India empowers the select Committee composed of Messrs. Fakirchand Premchand, Kallianchand Sobhagchand, Premchand Virpal, Mohanlal Hemchand, Bholabhai Chhaganlal, Wadilal Sakulchand, and Balabhai Jeychand from the working Committee to examine the accounts upto date, to forward them to the president, vice president, and the secretaries for their opinion, and to settle the matter within fifteen days. The proposition was seconded by Pandit Fatehchand Kapoorchand Lalan, supported by Mr. Mohanlal Hemchand, and carried unanimously.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sitaram Luxmon, a contractor, appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Teju Kaya, also a contractor. Mr. Binning, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr Jardine, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The complainant said that he was a municipal contractor and did business in partnership with Raoji Sejpal, and Dooji Dharsey. His firm supplied carts and bullocks to the Bombay Municipality from 1895 to 1900. From March 1900 till February 1903 the accused and his partners Virji Tejle and Kaimji Kheraj held the contract. On the expiring of the term of their contract, new tenders were advertised for by the Municipality. He received certain information from Luxmon Shamrao who was in his employ three years ago, in consequence of which he consulted his solicitor and filed the information in the case. He had correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner previous to his filing the complaint He had addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner on the 20th ultimo and received a reply to it. He knew no "Karkun" by the name of Parashram, nor had he any dealings with him. The accused's son died in Poona in December 1902. He averred that his reputation had been lowered by imputations made by the accused in his letter to the Municipal Commissioner dated the 4th of February.

Dattyatra Narayan, a clerk in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, produced the correspondence that had passed between the parties and the Municipal Commissioner and Standing Committee in connection with their tenders. The witness also produced the tenders submitted by the parties.

The accused stated that the contents of his letter dated the 4th February to the Municipal Commissioner were true. His partners knew about the payment made to Parshram. Parshram's duty was to deliver letters and collect outstandings but not to fill up tenders in English as he could not write English. Luxmon Sadashiv had filled up, his tender and his (accused's) partners knew its particulars. He was in mourning at the time.

The Magistrate framed a charge of defamation against the accused in respect of the letter of the 4th of February in the course of which the following statement appeared. "On rigid inquiries made your petitioners have now come to know, and they believe it to be true, that all this was done by the said "Karkun" at the instigation of Messrs Teju Kaya and Company, for what consideration your petitioners are at a loss to know."

Cross-examined by Mr Jardine, the complainant said that his nephew Virji Salvan lived apart from him and had his own firm. About five years ago the witness had dealings with the accused. It was not true that he took out tender forms for the supply of bullocks on the 2nd February. He had consulted his partners at the time of filling in the rates. The tender was handed over in the Municipal Accountant's office by his clerk, but he (witness) and his partners had accompanied him to the office. He did not see Luxmon Shamrao, the Karkun, in the Municipal Office. At the time he went to the Municipal Office he was aware of the accused holding a previous contract for the supply of bullocks and carts. He had no conversation with the accused's partner Khimji to the effect that if Kaimji withheld from tendering for the road metal contract, he (witness) would, in return, tender for the carts and bullocks supply at a rate higher than Khimji's. He did not know whether the accused's tender was filled in the Municipal Office. The witness was shown a tender. He could not say whether the signature on it was Virji's. The people in the Municipal Office had asked him as to how he had committed such a wrong act. The imputations had lowered his reputation.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning the witness said that by the loss of the contract he had lost about Rs. 75,000. For a long time he had been a contractor to the Improvement Trust, the Public Works Department, and other bodies.

The witness Datayatra in his cross examination by Mr. Jardine produced a book containing entries of forms issued to applicants. He said Teju Kaya and Company took out tender forms on the 2nd February for supply of carts and bullocks. One form was for one year's supply and the other for three. Two similar forms were taken out by the complainant's firm on the 31st January also. Virji Sharvan also took out two forms. The book was kept in the Executive Engineer's office.

Dr. N. N. Katrak examined by Mr. Binning said that he was a member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. All tenders for the supply of bullocks and carts were placed before the Standing Committee by the Commissioner through the Secretary. He was present at the meeting of the Standing Committee when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner referring to the tenders for the supply of bullocks and carts. He knew the contents of that letter. He had moved an amendment that approval be given to the tender of Teju Kaya and Company as it was the lowest.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that the subject matter of the charge in the accused's letter merely constituted remarks of a disappointed firm.

Re-examined by Mr Binning, the witness said that had those remarks been true, Teju Kaya's reputation would have been lowered in his eyes.

Khimji Kheraj examined by Mr Jardine said that he was a partner in the accused's firm. His firm had a contract for the supply of bullocks and carts which expired on the 28th February 1903. He had got forms of tender for annual repairs, supply of bullocks and carts, and supply of road metal.

The hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT THANA.

ADDRESS TO SIRDAR B. M. POTNIS.

A special meeting of the Kayastha Parbhu Social Club at Thana was held at the Club-Hall under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, District Judge Thana to present an address to Surdar Bhiwrao Madhawrao Potnis congratulating him on the annual grant of Rs. 3,000 conferred upon him for life on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi. The history of the Sirdar's illustrious ancestor, was narrated in brief by Mr. B. V. Kharker, B A, showing their devotion, loyalty, and strong adherence to the sovereigns under whom they served from time to time. Mr. V. S. Deshmukh Head Master of the Thana High School, described how the Sirdar himself worthily followed the example set by his forefathers, and the present grant was the result of the recognition of his merits. Mr. Dattatraya Martund, Gupte B A, LL B, dwelt at length on how the Government always appreciates and rewards good services rendered to them, not by titles only but even by pecuniary gifts Mr. R. V. Shringarpure, honorary magistrate, Panwel enthusiastically supported the proposition to offer hearty thanks to the King Emperor for his great condescension in conferring a grant upon Surdar Potnis and to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay for recommending him for this boon.

A few songs and recitations were given and the Sirdar was garlanded by Mr. Tipnis, the District Judge. The proceedings were terminated by the distribution of pan-supari and bouquets.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION AT LAHORE.

THE Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab announces that a General Educational Conference will be held at Lahore about the middle of April, and will be followed by a Departmental Conference. In both cases the Director of Public Instruction will preside. It is proposed that an Educational Exhibition should be held at the same time, so that departmental officers, managers of schools, teachers and the general public may have an opportunity to see and judge of educational work and appliances. It is desired that the exhibits should include books; illustrations for text-books and the apparatus by which they are prepared, maps, charts, and diagrams and the apparatus by which they are prepared, scientific and mathematical apparatus; school, college, and boarding-house furniture; gymnastic appliances; materials for sports and games; appliances and apparatus relating to kindergarten teaching; models of all kinds; pictures, paintings, photographs, &c., of educational value, with apparatus; book binding and its apparatus; materials for object teaching materials for hand and eye training; lithography and its apparatus; calligraphy, English or vernacular: relief maps; needle work of all kinds; work done in industrial and technical schools, school for the blind; orphanages, training institutions; reformatory schools: musical instruments and books manuscripts, illuminated or other.

THE case in which three soldiers of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort Chingrikhal, were charged with deliberately burning down three huts at Diamond Harbour, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of that offence, was concluded at the Criminal Sessions on Friday, and was productive of a somewhat remarkable verdict, as follows:—"First, we are unanimously agreed that the first hut was set fire to by one of the accused. Second, we are agreed (8 to 1) that there is not sufficient evidence to show which of the accused committed the act. Third, we are unanimously agreed that there is no sufficient evidence to show that any two of the accused aided and abetted the third." The prisoners were acquitted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,121 tons, Captain J G Bowman, sailed yesterday, for Akyab, in ballast.

THE steamer Kalibia, 3,149 tons, Captain H Tait, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3,323 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 1st March, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 10th March, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C M Rose, Mr Batty, Mrs Hodgkinson, Mr H J De Lang, Mr. F. Raper, and 7 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain G F Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Middlesbrough, via Hull, with a general cargo, and Captain and Mrs Senior and Miss Hancock as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rotnwell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Goddard, Mr Nowroji, Mr Patel, Master Patel, Mr T Hoosen, Mrs Shaw and child, Mrs Patel and child, Mr Nicholas, Mrs W D Cama, 3 others, and 33 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Assaye	Lt Comdr Lambert	Torpedo Catcher
Richard Grech	178	Government
Ceylon	Capt A Channer	R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala		Turret ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No. 102		
Do No 103		

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Elphinstone ... Lt Comdr Rowsell ... Indian Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Carthage	2·93	Jephson			P & O Co
Romford	1930	Gow			W & A G & Co
Rance	3614	Corran			M & Co
Pachumba	544	Watson			M M & Co
Chanda	1304	Cunningham			M M & Co
Gairloch	2414	Craig			M M & Co
Virginia	2189	McDougall			W&A G & Co
Godwit	25	Scovell			Yacht
Pasha	3830	Elliott			T M & Co
Kerbella	1468	Hodgson			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	Cole			M M & Co
Zoroaster	2384	Evan			The Captain
Woodbridge	2131	Notman			M M & Co
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Kt Commander	2716	Durant			T M & Co
Sangola	3323	Jacobs			M M & Co
Othello	3327	Johnson			F M & Co
Dumra	762	Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Thorndale	1854	MacDonald	Hull	16-3	M M & Co
B	Kassala	2498	Limond	Antwerp	21-3	F M & Co
C	Asia	2·34	Shanklin	Marseilles	14-3	W&AG&Co
D&E	Virawa	2128	Hutchison	Zanzibar	16-3	M M & Co
F	Haxby	2252	Upperton	Hamburg	14-3	W&A G&Co
G	Naderi	1168	Little	R S Ports	14 3	B & P S N Co
H	E Castle	1831	Pugh	Hull	13-3	J M & Co
K&L	C Sutherland	1779	Ridgway			F M & Co
N	Bleamoor	2423	Prest	Antwerp	23-3	Ralli Bros
O	Croxdale	1808	Fothergill	Trieste	19-3	K N & Co
P	Alexandria	2194	Jones	Liverpool	14-3	K N & Co
Q	Lindenfels	1867	Weihman	Hamburg	16-3	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Mahanadi	517	Hoosein	Mangalore	13-3	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Kalibia	3147	Tait	Marseilles	12-3	W & A G & Co
2	Ashraf	2227	Newby	Calcutta	21-3	H C Joosub
3	D Balduino	2011	Canepa	Genoa	16-3	Crocco F
4	Capri	2161	Belsito	China	17-3	F R S N Co
6	Coromandel	2·32	Bennett	China	25-3	P & O Co
7	Courtfield	2874	Sheldrake	Marseilles	3 3	R Bros
8	Weissenfels	39·5	Von Freedon	Karachi	13-3	G & Co
9	Indra	3923	Wilkes	Genoa	17-3	K N & Co
10&11	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	16-3	K N & Co
12&13	Peninsular	29·9	Cuddit	Aden	14-3	P & O Co
15	Manaton	2623	Page	Marseille	16-3	K N & Co
16	Slingsby	2091	Rowe	Dunkirk	11-3	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Agent
Parramatta	2851	Fox	P & O Co

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Sangola s	Jacobs	Calcutta, March 1
	Othello s	Johnson	Middlesbro' Jan 30
	Domra s	Robertson	Karachi, March 12
	Khandalla s	Hirst	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Fultala s	Fry	Calcutta
	Oceanien s	Hingues	Marseilles
	Kalibia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c
	Lawada s	Bowman	Akyab
	Dwarka s	Rotnwell	Karachi

The steamer Egypt entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson arrived here from Colombo Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived here at 10 p. m. to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia with the outward Mails of the 6th instant left here at 4 a. m. to-day.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th inst.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed—firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	22 3-4

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alexandria s—100 bales cotton Glade and Co; 55 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 75 bales wool H A M Osman; 1305 cwt myrabollams K Chhikkondas; 200 cwt gum Chirje Virdher.

Asia s—23 bales wool and 56 bales goat hair H C H Bassam; 18 bales twist Sva-Deshi Mills Co; 5 bales silk waste G Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Virginia s—25 bales aloe fibre Dossabhoy R Chokshee; 508 cwt ginger Forbes Forbes and Co; 65 cwt old rubber F Fischer and Co; 468 cases black tea M M B Afsher; 400 cwt gum H Virdhur.

FOR HULL.

Thorndale s—2100 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 237 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Slingsby s—167 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co; 100 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 6 cwt horns M Mahomed and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Asia s—25 bales twist The Sva Deshi Mills Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Lindenfels s—830 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kassala s—175 bales hemp Pragjee Hirjee and Co; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschek and Co.

Imaum s—2400 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co; 1100 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton R Spinner and Co; 400 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

Bleamoor s—9160 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th March.

1. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-Quarters for the Quarterly Inspection, under Para 212 A R I Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within a few minutes after receipt.

Members are reminded that for Colonel Payley's Challenge Cup 15 per cent of marks are given to Companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

2. Members who have not yet received their Bayonets can now do so on application to Head-Quarters.

3. The Range is open daily for Class Firing. Volunteers are reminded that to qualify as an extra efficient a man must fire the 2nd period that is at 600, 700 and 800 yards. An aggregate score of 120 points in 1st and 2nd periods qualifies a man as a marksman. The Commandant hopes every Volunteer will endeavour to make himself a marksman.

4. There will be a parade at Head-quarters for Members of the Proficiency Class to-day (Friday) the 13th inst. at 6 p.m.

5. It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the General Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.

6. "D" Company will parade on Tuesday the 17th and Wednesday the 25th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING
HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING
A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,
You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
And Army Cloth Manufacturing
Company, Limited,
CAWNPORE.
For particulars of their
RENOWNED
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS.

Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known
"LALIMLI"
TRADE MARK,
Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF
WOOL."

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application,
WARDEN & Co.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 7. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1903.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

THE President of the United States and the Senate are at loggerheads over the matter of a small piece of patronage. That patronage is the appointment of a Collector of Customs at Charleston. The President's nominee is a negro, it must be allowed. But that does not affect the principle as to whether the president shall exercise the power vested in him by the constitution of the United States or whether he shall only do so when it pleases the Senate to permit it. Mr. Roosevelt has nominated his man for collector and the Committee of Commerce of the Senate have reported against him. It is now announced that Mr. Roosevelt, instead of withdrawing the nomination, is determined to sustain it. and, in the event of the Senate neither confirming nor rejecting it, to appoint his man after the conclusion of the Session. Should this be done it remains to be seen whether the Senate will veto the appointment. The forms of a free and the ends of an arbitrary Government are things not altogether incompatible, observes a writer who demonstrates how this may be the case, in a recent article on what he calls the "Over-Shadowing Senate" apropos of the present difficulty. The Senate is found to be the most powerful body of the Government. It is often spoken of as an oligarchy, Mr. Loomis Nelson tells us; but this is not absolutely accurate. Sometimes the President defeats it by an appeal to the country; but the Senate yields slowly even to the country, "for the people have a long time in which to forget the early sins of a Senator, who, if he be wise, will be cautious during the latter half of his six years' term." But it seems two-thirds of the Senate can be careless until their indifference or obstinacy threatens the party. The Senate yields slowly to public indignation on occasions, but sometimes it acts in opposition to public opinion. It can be driven by a strong President to do so, but that is very seldom done. The Senate cannot originate money bills, and in that respect only is its power limited. If, says Mr. Nelson, it were not for the President's opportunity of appeal to the country and for some remnant of independence on the part of the House, an independence, however, which is unhappily less and less frequently manifested as the power of the hierarchy increases, the Senate would almost absolutely control legislation, as in ordinary times it dominates appointments to office, the foreign relations of the country, the President and party politics.

It is amusing to find that the Senate in a thousand and one little ways apes the British House of Lords. It claims little privileges and to be treated with a certain amount of deference. The truth is, we have it on American authority, that something has happened which has wrought havoc with the theoretical system of checks and balances. The Senate has slipped out of its orbit, and is describing a large arc in the political heavens than that which the fathers marked out for it. Its progress towards eccentricity was slow at first, but for twenty years it has proceeded with a rapidity which has almost defied observation. The theory of the American constitution is that three departments of the Government, the legislative, executive, and judiciary, are independent of one another, but in practice it is not so. The President was to have had the power of selecting his subordinates; the Senate, through the exercise of the power of confirmation, was to prevent the appointment of unworthy men, especially of men who might connive with the President to usurp power. In practice, however, most of the President's subordinates are forced upon him. He usually selects after consultation with a senator who stands for the whole Senate, for he has its power behind him through a custom which has grown to be a rule of conduct known as the "courtesy of the Senate." The Senate has been organised into a corporation, the understanding being that all the senators should stand together and vote against the confirmation of any nominee distasteful to the senator or senators of the State in which was situated the office to be filled. Senators "filed their claims on patronage soon after the beginning of the Government, but full ownership was not acquired until well within the present generation. The rule of the courtesy of the senate has permitted the construction of the most perfectly developed trust or trade union in the country, and there is hardly any existing combination which is more inimical to the general welfare than the Senate union has sometimes been and may easily be again. Senators daily visit the President with a view to inducing him to give appointments to their friends. If the President does not like the man he must lead the senator to select another or secure the senator's approval of his appointment. If he does not, his nominee is likely to be rejected, for all that is necessary for the senator to do in order to "prevent the President's rifling of the senatorial perquisite" is to rise in his place and deny his approval of the man and to assert that the President has ignored his interests and the interests of the party organisation, and that, moreover, his interference was an assault on the proprietory rights of a senator.

As to the senatorial right to veto Federal nominations it seems that the importance of its function in the political organisation of the country can scarcely be overrated. It is this control over the offices that makes every Treaty and every Bill favoured by the administration stand or fall by the bargain which the President can drive with the Senate. Says a Washington correspondents: "It is this power over the patronage that almost inevitably renders the senators of a State its political bosses also. And the position of boss, in turn, gives them the power of political life and death over the representatives; for it leads to their returning whom they will to that body in their own respective States. Thus, it is found that "the Senate has, on the one hand, the President, and on the other the Lower House, under its thumb and it would be no great exaggeration to say that it lies with half a dozen of the older senators to block any law or treaty, however useful, wise, or just." As Mr. Nelson shows, the overshadowing power of the Senate is unquestioned, though it is exerted every day of the political year. That it has some redeeming features is not denied. It considers measures and discusses them. It contains industrious and intelligent men who work for the public interests, though its power over the President tends to the corruption of the public service while its dominion over the House of Representatives, coupled with the rules and practice of the hierarchy, makes that body a silent assemblage without the power which the law intended it to exercise. It is not too much to say that the fathers of the Constitution never intended to vest such power in the Senate as it has acquired. It was designed to be a check upon a possibly corrupt or inefficient President; not the treaty-making power, but simply the guarantor of a reasonable publicity and consultation in all foreign affairs; not the preponderating force in legislation, but one co-ordinate with the House of Representatives. There is no check upon the Senate. Thus it is the Senate is mistrusted in America and that schemes for its reform are so frequently brought forward and rejected.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

ALTHOUGH the aggregate mortality of the city of Bombay exhibited another increase last week the figures were on the whole encouraging. For some time past the plague has steadily increased, and the increases have brought the total mortality from plague to a far higher figure than that recorded last year. The exceptionally cold season may, to some extent, account for the unusual virulence of the plague, but it has been a singular feature of the outbreak this year that changes of weather and temperature have had very little effect upon the scourge. Week by week the figures have shown an upward tendency, and last week is the first since the plague again made itself so alarmingly manifest in the native city, during which there has been a decrease. It is sincerely to be hoped then that the turning point of the present season has been reached, and that the disease will die away again, as has been its wont as the hot season approaches. The total number of deaths registered in the city during the week ended on Tuesday last was 1,996, as against 1,983 in the previous week. The rate of mortality then was practically unaltered. The slight increase in the aggregate mortality, notwithstanding the fall in the number of plague deaths, was due to a further outbreak of small-pox, and an increase in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases which was rather high and is doubtless to be explained by the return of cold winds following upon a fairly warm week. Turning to the number of plague deaths we find that there were 1,264, a decrease of 31 over the previous week, an increase of 372 over the corresponding week of last year and of 225 over the average of the same week in the past five years. The disease was confined mostly within the limits of the native town though during the week one European died of the plague. Small-pox is still responsible for serious ravages amongst the native communities. In Dhobi Talao alone there were nineteen deaths last week, and three Europeans succumbed to the disease. Thus the four Europeans who died last week were all the victims of either small-pox or plague. There were altogether 231 deaths from respiratory diseases, including 57 from phthisis. These figures, however, are not, comparatively speaking, serious. In the corresponding week of last year there were 318 deaths from these causes, and the average for the five years is no less than 437. Fevers still maintain the satisfactory aspect which has characterised them during the past cold season. There were only 60 deaths last week as compared with 221 in the same week last year and an average for the five years of 241. The four deaths recorded by the European community gave a death rate of 16·94 per thousand per annum.

THE CROPS OF BOMBAY.

THE agricultural situation in the Presidency of Bombay wears a very satisfactory aspect. During last week there was no rain, with the exception of a slight shower in Belgaum, but moisture does not now seem to be greatly needed except in a few small areas. In Sind the rabi crops are flourishing, and conditions as a whole are satisfactory. The only complaints which have been made come from Sukkur, where the growing plants are slightly suffering from want of rain, from Hyderabad, where damage has been occasioned by the frost and locusts, and from the Upper Sind frontier where frost has also caused some injury to the crops. The situation in Guzerat is also satisfactory. In Ahmedabad the pressing of sugarcane is in progress, and the reaping of wheat has commenced. The growing crops—especially wheat, gram, and barley—are flourishing, although cotton, maize, and oilseed have been slightly damaged by frost. In the Panch Mahals cultivators are still occupied with the harvesting of gram. The agriculturists of Kaira have completed the jiyarat and pulse harvest, and the growing crops of that district are doing well. In Broach the picking of cotton continues, and jowari, til, tur, and wheat are being harvested. The condition of the rabi crop in Surat varies. In the Olpad and Jalalpur talukas it is in good condition, elsewhere it is doing fairly well. Some damage has been done to the cotton crop by the recent cloudy weather, but it is beginning to recover now. The val crop has been damaged by insects in some districts. Agricultural work in Surat is divided between the harvesting of wheat and val and picking of cotton with which a commencement was made during the week. In the Konkan attention has been turned to the collection of rab materials; in some parts burning has already been commenced. The threshing of rice is at an end in Kolaba, and in Khandesh the harvesting and winnowing of bajri and jowari is still in progress. In the same district the reaping of the rabi crops has commenced. Agriculturists are also very busy in the Deccan. In one or two talukas of Nasik the standing crops on irrigated lands are suffering slighty, but elsewhere all the crops appear to be doing well and work is mostly centred round the harvesting and threshing of the kharif crops. Elsewhere in the Presidency conditions are satisfactory.

PIERRE LOTI IN INDIA.

PIERRE LOTI, the well-known French writer, has commenced a description of his last experiences in India in the pages of the "Revue des deux Mondes." His adventures begin in Madras where he meets the inmates of the Theosophical College who quote to him the law of Manu: "Man is born alone, lives alone, dies alone, and justice alone follows him." He is not attracted, and goes on to Puri where he muses over the temple of Jugganath and its monkeys and sacred cattle. Thence he makes his way in the face of what he describes as "the wind of famine" to Agra, and looks at the Taj, which he complains all the world has already seen and already described. From Agra he proceeds to Delhi where he spends some time amongst the ruins about the Kutub, and moralises on the iron pillar of Raja Dhava. His next halting place is Benares where he goes to the burning ghat, and finds the dead bodies admirable subjects for philosophic treatment, the remains of a Hindoo lady whom he describes as "la belle morte" interesting him especially. From the burning ghat he goes to "la maison des sages," where he meets Mrs. Annie Besant—"une femme, une Européenne echappe au tourbillon occidental, ...—charmante encore de visage, sous sa chevelure blanche. Elle vit la detachee du monde, pieds nus, frugale comme une epouse de Brahme et austere comme une ascete." He discourses of Madame Blavatsky, and is warned that what he may learn amongst the theosophists of Benares may be "le renversement de toutes vos idees hereditaires". Mrs. Besant says to him "Ne nous maudirez-vous pas si nous achevons de vous en lever d' inconsciens espoirs, qui, peut-etre a votre insu, vous soutiennent encore?" He replies: "non en fait d'espoirs, je n'ai plus rien a perdre," and the first part of his diary leaves him entering the gate of the Benares Theosophical College.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 10 was 1,996, giving a death-rate of 133·75 per annum per thousand as against 119·94 the corresponding period of last year, and 148·59 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 60 died from fevers; 1,264, plague; 88, small-pox; 60, measles; 0, cholera; 0, leprosy; 57, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 174, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa 19, dysentery; 25, still-born; 113, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 85; Brahmin, 88; Lingaet, 10; Bhattia, 11; Hindu other castes, 1,164; Hindu low caste, 195; Musalman, 334; Parsi, 35; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 60; Eurasian, 3; European, 4; Negro-African 2; Budhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 255 as against 261 the corresponding period of last year, and 179 the average over the past five years.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper 7 per cent.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the purchase of the electric lighting plant of the Delhi Durbar. It will cost about Rs. 4 lakhs.

THE 900 recalcitrant Boer prisoners still in India are concentrated at Ahmednagar, all other camps having been closed.

THE question of revising the inland telegraph rates in India is likely to come up for general decision by Government very shortly.

SIR Edward Law, Financial Member, will present the Budget statement at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 18th instant, the discussion as formerly announced, taking place on the 25th, instant.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Quetta that the march of the Seistan Boundary Commission down the Helmund Valley to the neighbourhood of the Persian frontier was an uneventful one. Fair weather was experienced after the blizzard encountered on the desert route.

COMPENSATION has been paid by Government to the members of the Stanley Theatrical Company who were terribly injured in a railway accident last year. Mrs. Trimnell has received Rs. 25,000, Mr. Empson Rs. 12,000, Mr. Ross Rs. 6,000, and Mrs. Driscoll Mrs. Driscol Rs. 3,000. Two cases remain to be settled.

NAWAB Mohamad Abdullah Khan Bahadur, of Kusmandi, who is a nephew of His Highness Amir Hasan Khan and a well educated statesmen is shortly expected to visit Hyderabad. His unique attainments in Urdo and his distinguished literary merits have earned him a high reputation. The people of Hyderabad intend to extend to him a welcome, and arrangements are in progress for a fitting reception.

THE liability of the Calcutta Corporation for damage caused by the bad condition of the roads was considered by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court on the 5th instant in connection with a suit brought by a Native doctor. The learned Judge gave a decree for Rs. 500 with costs. This amount was made up of Rs. 200 for loss of practice, Rs. 100 for damage to conveyance and horse, and Rs. 200 for personal injuries to the plaintiff.

HINDUS are often very uncertain about their age. Recently the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore asked the sanction of Government "to alter the date of birth" of a schoolmaster. The reply was:—"Government are unable to accede to the Inspector-General's recommendation. They deprecate recommendations of the kind in question, which, in future, should only be sent up in exceptional and undoubted cases, with a full statement of facts and with the records connected therewith. The Head of the Department concerned should himself go into the question before sending it up to Government for orders. As a rule, the age once entered should not afterwards be altered."

ENCOURAGED by the success that has attended the Australia Buildings in Colombo, it is reported that some enterprising capitalists are now on the look out for a suitable site in the Colombo Fort, on which to build what will be the first sky scraper in Ceylon. Besides basements the building will be at least seven or eight stories in height. The Syndicate hopes to be able to let the first two floors as shops, while the third will be used as a restaurant with billiard-rooms attached. The other floors, adds the "Ceylon Independent," will be used for offices with the exception of the top one, which will be reserved for boarders.

MR. F. BADEN-POWELL, a brother of the defender of Mafeking, was in Melbourne at latest mail advices. He is making an artistic tour of the Commonwealth.

SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR.

THE DECADENCE OF CAPE COLONY.

ONE of the greatest shocks that will have to be borne by the man who bases his estimates of the South Africa of to-morrow on his knowledge of the South Africa of yesterday, is that Cape Colony as a place of importance in the world's history is effacing herself.

For generations we have been brought up to look upon Cape Town as *the* spot in South Africa. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that fifty years ago the map of Africa consisted, from the school-boy point of view, mainly of Cape Town, the Sahara Desert, and Egypt, where the mummies came from.

CAPE TOWN'S IMPORTANCE.

Cape Town's importance was always artificial writes the special Commissioner of the "Pall Mall Gazette." She was ever propped up by the outside world, and her merits as a place of residence had nothing to do with her prosperity. In the days when there was no Suez Canal, and when refrigerating appliances and condensing apparatus on ships were unknown, the spot where Cape Town now stands formed a convenient and necessary oasis in the desert of waters which stretched between England and the east Indies. Ships short of water and provision touched at it—and went their way.

Where ships touch they create a trade, and so the Portuguese, and subsequently the Dutch, and eventually of course the ubiquitous British, made of Cape Town a "pied-a-terre." Thus it was that a commerce and a population sprang up to cater for the wants of passing ships. And of course, as time went on, that population developed, wants of its own. And so geographers marked Cape Town with a big dot on the map, and it is that big dot which is gradually rubbing itself out. When a man finds that some one else is prepared to support him he has no incentive to work hard on his own account. Cape Town has been in that position all these years, and has allowed other people to keep her going.

THE RISE OF RIVALS.

Then came the Eastern ports, as South Africa began to develop a white population: Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, and Delagoa Bay. All these places found themselves outside of the beaten track of the big steamers, and had to prove themselves worthy of a visit before shipping people would trouble about them. Cape Town looked on complacently, saying to herself, "What can these ports do? I am the nearest of all to England, and ships must touch here before they go there. They can never compete with me."

And so, as railways developed, Cape Town first began to lose her valuable trade with Kimberley. This she has now lost altogether, and Johannesburg and Rhodesia left her in the same gradual but certain manner. And still she said to herself, "What does it matter? I have in my immediate vicinity a larger white population than all the rest of Africa south of the Zambesi put together."

But Kimberly and Johannesburg waxed rich, and the capitalists who "ran" Rhodesia were enterprising, until, as time went on, the real importance of Cape Town had dwindled very appreciably. The world at large, however, still refused to recognize this fact. "We know Cape Town," it said. "What are these other places you speak of?" At length the outside world began to understand that Kimberly, and afterwards Johannesburg, were places where money could be made, and the hall-mark of modern respectability was placed upon them by their being "quoted on the Stock Exchange." In the course of taking Johannesburg over, England went to war, and the direction of affairs was placed in the hands of the military.

Now it is held by those that write in newspapers that, if your British public is behind the times, your military expert is miles behind the public. Small wonder, then, that when he set out to conquer the Transvaal he should have made his principal military base at Cape Town, which is 628 miles from the hostile countries, instead of at Durban, which is 304.

This was because his books of reference were old, and he had heard when a child that Cape Town was the place to go to if you wanted to visit South Africa. Thus it was that Cape Town, whose relative importance as a port had been rapidly decreasing when compared with the rapid advances made by the eastern ports, was again forced into prominence.

A TEMPORARY TRIUMPH.

A vast amount of traffic was thrust upon her, her obsolete harbour was filled with warships and transports, with ships that had been chartered for purposes of war and ships bringing cargoes in connection with the war. Once more the world began to attach an undue amount of importance to Cape Town. And the hotels and houses were filled to overflowing, and correspondents wrote saying that accommodation was unobtainable, that eggs cost 10s. a dozen, and that tradespeople were coining money.

Then the Bond, the retrogressive politicians with Sir Gordon Sprigg at their head, harangued the people, saying, "Look what we have done for you! Look how busy we have made the place! We have doubled the value of house property. We have increased the railway returns. Our wharves and depots are chock-a-block with goods which cannot be dealt with. We have no harbour worthy of the name; there are ships waiting for months to discharge, and the Bay is strewn with the wrecks of vessels which people have insisted on sending here, when there is no proper accommodation for them. What is the use of a progressive policy? Why should we work when others are content to feed us; You can fill your pockets with money without trouble. The place is more prosperous now than it has ever been. What more do you want?"

But the war is over at last, and Cape Town is gradually getting through this enormous surplus of traffic, which is merely the result of the war, and when this has been done there will be little left but the purely local traffic of normal times. And the trade area commanded by Cape Town, while requirements are continually increasing here as throughout South Africa, will as time goes on become more and more restricted.

THE COMING SLUMP.

The profit-earning capacity of the Cape Government railways has been mainly due to the badly arranged railway systems in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. These are now being rapidly reorganized by the new Government, with the result that not only will Cape Town be completely isolated from the northern traffic, but Port Elizabeth, hitherto the second port of Cape Colony, will also be condemned to localism.

East London will take over the whole of the Kimberly trade, for there will be an almost bee-line railway between those two places. In other words, a large and populous portion of South Africa, the very part which only a few years ago was looked upon as the most important centre of our possessions out here, will be completely isolated from the progressive South Africa of the future.

The portion thus isolated can be roughly indicated on the map by drawing a bee-line from Port Alfred (south of East London) north-westwards to Hopetown (half way between Kimberly and De Aar), and another from Hopetown westwards to the south eastern corner of the German territory. Inside that isolated space is to be found all that is dangerously anti-British and retrogressive in South Africa, for everywhere else the loyal vote is amply strong enough to outweigh the disloyal.

Though in this isolated section there are no mines worth naming, there are vast mineral resources. There is no reason why this part of South Africa should not progress with the rest if it were satisfactorily governed. With its immensely long start, however, it has lost its ground and now that its artificial proppings are one by one being removed, it will have to depend on its own merits for its future salvation. It is in this isolated area that a revision, if not of the Constitution, at all events of the political methods, is urgently needed. It is over this place that the Imperial Government will require to keep an ever-watchfull eye. It is here that steps must be taken to ensure a government of one sort or another which will place the loyalist in his proper position.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ARMY REFORM SCHEME.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

MR. BRODRICK DETERMINED.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

On the discussion on Mr. Ivor Guest's amendment being continued, Sir Charles Dilke, who was the principal critic, protested against a paper army composed of weakly and unfit men. He desired, he said, an expeditionary fighting force of the highest efficiency always on a war footing.

Sir Edward Grey was afraid, he said, of the country being bled to death in time of peace.

Mr. Brodrick firmly refused to alter his plan. The amendment was rejected by 245 votes to 154.

The Commons have agreed to vote 235,761 men for the Army.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The supporters of Mr Ivor Guest's amendment attacked the system of linked battalions as fantastic and unscientific.

Mr. Brodrick declared that the amendment was an expression of an hasty and ill-considered reaction, and would be destructive of the present army system.

Mr. Balfour said that it would be insane to immediately upset the system of linked battalions. The Army question was twofold, because it involved the possible defence of India as well as the defence of Britain. It would be unwise, he said, to leave ourselves for the purposes of Indian defence, denuded of the power of offence elsewhere.

THE CASE OF COLONEL KINLOCH.

STORMY SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

STRONG SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

VIGOROUS DEFENCE OF THE WAR OFFICE.

There were angry scenes at the evening sitting yesterday on the motion of Mr. Pirie claiming that removed officers should have the right of court-martial.

Mr. Brodrick demanded the withdrawal of Mr. Pirie's references to Lord Roberts in connection with the dismissals. He repudiated Mr. Bromley Davenport's allegations that social and secret influence was penalising officers. He protested against the system of terrorism of the War Office and justified Lord Roberts' action in connection with Colonel Kinloch.

The motion was defeated by 185 votes to 57.

WOOLWICH ELECTION.

LABOUR MEMBER SUCCEEDS LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

At the Woolwich Election to replace Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Crookes, Labour candidate, secured 8,687 votes against Mr. Drage, Conservative candidate, who gained 5,458 votes.

This constitutes an Opposition gain.

[The result of the election at Woolwich is especially notable as being a gain not for the regular Opposition but for Labour representation. Woolwich has been represented by a Conservative since 1886, and when not unopposed the Conservative candidate has been returned by a large majority. The last contested election was in 1895 when Colonel Hughes (C) was returned by a majority of 2,805 over the Radical candidate. He was returned unopposed at the general election of 1900. At the bye-election occasioned in April last year Lord Charles Beresford succeeded Colonel Hughes without opposition. The reappointment of Lord Charles to active command has caused the present election which has apparently been contested on purely Labour lines.

Mr. Will Crookes, the new member, was for two years Mayor of Poplar, a position from which he recently retired. He was the first working man to attain that civic dignity, and in the interval of his mayoral duties followed his ordinary work. He is remarkably popular among the people of that Borough which is his native place. At Woolwich he succeeded in converting a Conservative majority of 2,805 into a Labour majority of 3,229—a highly noteworthy performance. Mr Geoffrey Drage, the Conservative candidate, is an Oxford man who has given evidence of his great interest in Labour questions. He was Secretary of the Royal Commission on Labour, and has displayed much sympathy on the subject of the Housing of the Working Classes. He was one of the members for Derby from 1895 to 1900, but he was then displaced by Mr. Richard Bell the Railway Servants Representative. He contested the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire at a bye-election in November last, but without success.]

RIFLES FOR THE NAVY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Mr. Forster said that the Admiralty declined to adopt the new army rifle for the Navy.

BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE POSITION AT MUSCAT.

A FRENCH COALING STATION.

M. Delcasse, replying in the Chamber to a question, concerning the position at Muscat, denied that Britain was trying to obtain a special position. Britain, he said, was modifying arrangements there in order to allow France to have a coaling station.

THE RECALCITRANT BOER PRISONERS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons, said that there are at present thirty prisoners in Ceylon, who refuse to take the oath or make a declaration of allegiance. They will not be sent home unless they do. Any application to be sent to some other country will be considered.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GLOBE CORPORATION SCANDAL.

PROSECUTION INSTITUTED.

WHITAKER-WRIGHT DISAPPEARS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley yesterday authorised the official receiver of the Globe Finance Corporation to prosecute Mr. Whitaker-Wright. A warrant was issued, but he had disappeared.

DEATH OF MR. PATRICK HUGHES.

Mr. Patrick Hughes, formerly Consul at Shanghai is dead.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

M. Delcasse, speaking in the Chamber, denied that there was any agreement between England, France, and Spain anent Morocco.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

Tenders for India Bills for half a million sterling payable in twelve months partly to replace expiring Bills amounted to £1,966,000. Those at £ 96-8-9 receive about fourteen per cent. Those above that receive in full.

The average rate is £ 3-10-5.

THE GORDON PATERNITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

An "Indian Daily News" cable, dated London, the 10th instant, states:—

Sir Frances Jeune has decided in the Gordon paternity case in favour of Mr. Eric Gordon, the petitioner, who thus obtains custody of the child.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

MASSING OF BRITISH TROOPS.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London, the 11th instant, says:—

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Balfour discounted the alarm about the political situation. It was true he said, there were 120,000 soldiers on the Indian frontier, but their presence was only necessary as safeguard against Russian designs.

THREATENED STRIKE OF WELSH COLLIERS.

A great strike of miners is threatened. The Welsh coal-owners propose the formation for three years of a Conciliation Board to deal with the wages question. The Welsh Miners insist that such a Board should not exist for more than one year. The Miners Federation is backing the miners.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief has returned to Calcutta.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Postmaster-General, is likely to take an extension of leave.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The scheme for the improvement of Calcutta is now published. It provides for the opening of some fifteen miles of roads through crowded localities at a gross expenditure of seven crores which after the sale of frontage is expected to be reduced to something less than two crores. Of this sum Government will provide half a crore and the remainder will be furnished out of the rates. One and half per cent. is to be added to the house tax besides the imposition of a special local tax on petroleum. A trust is to be formed as in Bombay.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

TRUST COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED.

At a meeting of the Victoria Memorial Fund Committee held yesterday it was resolved that the present acting Building Committee should continue their labours until a Trust Committee be legalised as will be done at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-morrow. This trust committee will include the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Master of the Trades Association as ex-officio members.

The question of the site will be discussed at a meeting of the Building Committee to-morrow.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Mr. F. G. Heaven officiates as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, vice Mr. Hutchinson on leave.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA.

The lists of famine relief works in Rajputana are now closed but numbers receiving assistance continue to increase in the Central Provinces.

DURBAR VISITORS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, MARCH 12.

Earl Crew and Lord Duramore have arrived in Madras, and are staying at Government House.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

DURHAMS vs. LINCOLNS.

Yesterday afternoon the Durham Light Infantry met the Lincolns in the second round of the Madras Football Tournament before a large gathering of spectators. The Durhams, being the heavier team, forced the game at the start, but the Lincolns were the faster. The former apparently scored a goal early in the game, but the referee disallowed the point. Later the Lincolns played with great determination and scored just before time. They left the field apparently winners by one goal to nil, but the Durhams protested that they had scored a goal and the committee upheld it, and decided the match as a draw of one goal all. The match will be replayed this evening.

THE POST OFFICE AND MARCONI.

WIRELESS SYSTEM CONNECTED WITH TELEGRAPHS.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 11th inst. says:—

The Government has granted Signor Marconi's wire to connect with his station at Poldhu, but has not conceded through booking for messages by his system.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 12.

A nice little Kirkee Gymkhana was held this afternoon on the Kirkee Race Course. The attendance was fair. The 7th Pioneers band was present. Mr. Jones, Honorary Secretary, ought to be congratulated for bringing the meeting successfully. The following are details:—

The Novice Stakes.—Value 49 rupees and 10 to the second. For Arab and C B ponies 14 hands and under which have never won a race of any description. W I. 14 hands to carry 11-7. Distance—Half mile.

Maj Edward's b a g Daimyo 11st 7lbs ....Owner 1
Maj T England's b a p Prince Diamond 11st 4lbs Owner 2
Aga Cassim Shah's b a p Hector 10st 3lbs .....Cooper 3
Mr Jones' g a p Pursuit 10st 3lbs ....Hickman 4

Won easily. Time—57 4-5 secs.

The Polo Scurry.—Value 49 rupees and 10 to the second For bona-fide polo ponies, English and Australian C W's over 12st Arabs and C B's C W's over 10-7.—Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Maj Edward's ch sth am p Quickstep 12st..... Wood 1
Mr Hikman's g a g Wood Pigeon 10st 7lbs .....Owner 2
Maj E England's b a g Merrylegs 10st 7lbs ......Owner 3

Won by two lengths.

The Kirkee Stakes.—Valu 49 rupees and 10 to the second, A Flat Race for all horses, 10-7 each. Winners of a flat race value 59 rupees or over once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., three or more times 14lbs extra. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr Bosse's b aus g Dawn 10st 7lbs ....Cooper 1
Maj E England's b aus h Teepookhana 10st 7lbs Owner 2
Capt Eaton Evan's b aus g Edward VII 10st 7lbs Hickman 3

Won by six lengths. Time—2 mins. 15 secs.

The March Stakes.—Value 49 rupees and 10 to the second. A handicap for all ponies 14-1 and under.—Distance—Half mile.

Mr MacSwiney's br cb g The Reverend 10st.. Casson 1
Maj Edward's ch sth am p Quickstep 10st 5lbs..Owner 2
Mr B H Shaw's g a p Baby 9st ....Kenworth 3

Won by half a-length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—57 1-3 secs.

The Spring Stakes.—Valu3 49 rupees and 10 to the second. A handicap for Arab and C B ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—9 Furlongs.

Maj Edward's b a g Daimyo 11st 4lbs ....Owner 1
Maj T England's b a p Prince Diamond 11st 1lb ...England 2
Maj E England's b a g Merrylegs 11st 5lbs .....Owner 3

Won by three quarters of a lengths. Two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 31 secs.

The Pony Hurdle Race.—Value 49 rupees and 10 to the second. A Hurdle Race for Arabs and C B's, 14 2 and under and other classes 14 hands and under, W I Above heights to carry 2st. Distance—1 mile and a furlong.

Capt Burne's g a p Silver King 9st ....Casson 1
Col Lucas' g a p Snowflake 10st 1lbs ....England 2

Two ran. Silver King led the whole way and won easily. Time—2 mins. 43 4-5 seconds.

The Ladies Plate.—Value 49 rupess and 10 to the second. A Ladies Nomination. Distance—Handicap. Scratch horse to go 1 1-4 miles.

Miss Day nom Mr Jones' b aus m Alma 10st 4lbs Cooper 1
Mrs Baddeley nom Capt Burne's b aus g Butcha 11st 7lbs ....Owner 2
Mrs Strange nom Capt E Evan's b aus g Edward VII 12st ....Owner 3

Won easily by several lengths. Time—2 mins. 23 secs.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major J. Davies, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, has been allowed furlough in continuation of the privilege leave and furlough already granted to him.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud, Political Agent, Fourth Grade, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant L. P. Farrell, I. M. S., 19th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 2nd March.

Mr. J. A. Thomas, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Bijapur, is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, on return from leave, becomes Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., Third Grade District Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th March, to be followed by furlough for three months and twenty-two days.

Mr. J. C. Gloster, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for forty days from the 27th February.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. C. E. S. Steele on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. L. W. Seymour, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), and L.S.A. (Lond.), Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Sind, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for three months, with effect from 28th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. A. McIver acts as Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Sind, vice Mr. L. W. Seymour proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. H Lucas, I C S., Collector of Larkana, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combine period of absence up to fifteen months and four days.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I. C. S., becomes Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. E. G. Oliver, on return to duty, is attached to the office of Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, as a temporary measure.

The Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Venerable Archdeacon W. E. Scott, M. A., to attend him as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's cold weather tour.

Veterinary-Major J. Brodie-Mills, M.R.C.V.S., Principal Bombay Veterinary College, is granted twelve months' furlough with effect from the 7th March, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant C. B. McConaghy, M.B., I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, in addition to his Military duties, with effect from the afternoon of 13th February.

The services of Mr. W. H. J Wilkinson, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government in the Home Department.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst., C. E., Superintending Engineer, First Class, subtantive *pro tem.*, is transferred from the Indus Left Bank to the Central Division vice Mr. C. N. Clifton, Superintending Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Mr. T. Summers, D.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus, Left Bank Division, vice Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M.Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer transferred to the Central Division, continuing to act as Engineer and Secretary, Indus River Commission, pending other arrangements.

Mr. D. ff. Powell, Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana Malwa Railway, has been granted by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, furlough for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. J. R. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, (Acting Chief Engineer, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway), has been granted by the Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for four months, with effect from the 10th April 1903.

RAPID progress is being made with the erection of the War Office building in Whitehall. Ten, Corinthian columns will spring from the second storey, and the first sections of these, with mouldings, each weighing about six tons, have been placed in position on the Whitehall facade. The columns will be twenty-four feet high, and they will be surmounted by an elaborate frieze.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE GALES IN ENGLAND.

TERRIFIC DAMAGE.

THE RESOLUTION'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Australian papers just to hand contain the following telegrams dated London, March 2:—

The papers teem with accounts regarding the terrible storms which swept the United Kingdom.

The last few days of the past month are described as the worst hurricane experienced during the last twenty years.

Great damage was done at Liverpool and Manchester. The bridge across the Menai Straits, which connects the island of Anglesea with the coast of Wales, was temporarily damaged.

The battleship Resolution was continuously washed by mountainous seas in the Channel, and narrowly escaped being wrecked.

Dublin Castle was damaged and heaps of churches destroyed in Ireland.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

PRAISE FROM THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

The "Paris Temps" eulogises Mr. Chamberlain's herculean labours in South Africa.

Other European organs at Vienna and Berlin acknowledge the "surprisingly good results" of Mr. Chamberlain's mission.

The concensus of opinion at the Cape is that Mr. Chamberlain's interview with the Bond leaders was his best day's work in South Africa.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF BRITISH TROOPS.

GENERAL HAMILTON'S EVIDENCE.

General Hamilton's evidence before the War Commission said the British regulars were not equal to the Boers or the Colonial troops in individual intelligence, power of observation, and the capacity to look after themselves.

SENSATIONAL MURDERS IN AMERICA.

A man, named Albert Knapp, has been arrested at Ohio, in the United States, in connection with a sensational series of crimes, having murdered five women and strangled many others.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

MIGHT BID FOR SEA SUPREMACY.

The "Novoe Vremya" says the French and Russian navies combined would be able to dispute with Britain the supremacy of the seas. Russia is willing to shed torrents of blood for France on land, provided she is able to rely on the French fleet.

RUSSIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY.

ARRANGEMENTS TO MOBILISE RESERVES.

Exceptional military activity is in progress in Odessa and Kief and arrangements have been completed by which 100,000 first class, and 180,000 second class reserves can join the colours within a fortnight of an emergency call.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PEACE LAWS IN THE TRANSVAAL

ATTITUDE OF THE BOND.

THE TRANSVAAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Hofmeyer, the Bond leader, has been interviewed regarding the political situation. "For thirty years," he said, "I never wavered in the belief that federation on the Candian model would eventually be necessary in South Africa.

The amended laws as to peace preservation in the Transvaal have been published at Pretoria. They increase the stringency of the rules governing admission to residence in the Colony, and also provide heavy penalties on holders of forged permits.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London, March 2, state that.

The Boer Generals really declined to take seats on the Transvaal Council because a place had been offered to, and accepted by Andreas Cronje, one of the National Scouts.

Mr. Chamberlain says that Mr. Hofmeyer's promised help is a better asset than a monetary grant of millions.

Mr. Hofmeyer says that all sensible citizens are now loyal.

The Bond will shortly summon an Assembly of the Dutch Reformed Church with a view to promulgating Mr. Hofmeyer's conciliatory declaration.

EXPLORATION IN RHODESIA.

The Chartered Company is sending a strong expedition to complete the scientific survey of Rhodesia up to Lake Tanganyika.

TRIAL OF A BOER COMMANDANT.

Commandant Colliers has been charged with shooting a non-combatant named Boyce in the Boer War. He was acquitted. General De Wet gave evidence in the case.

SHIPPING IN THE ATLANTIC.

The Canadian-Pacific Company has bought the Beaver line of sixteen steamers at a cost of £ 1,500,000.

THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

Plague is decreasing in Durban, but increasing in Western Australia.

WIRELESS WONDERS.

A NEW INVENTION.

French engineers have been successful in establishing wireless communication between Guadaloupe and Martinique.

A new system has been invented for transmitting ethergrams, which, it is claimed, exceeds in accuracy the Marconi system. Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. Muirhead are the inventors.

OIL TRUST BUYS A VOLCANO.

The Standard Oil Company has bought Mount Popocatapetl for five million dollars, for the purpose of excavating sulphur from the crater.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERALS.

THE PARTY MUST DIE.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Paisley, described the Liberal Party as a caterpillar separated from its leaf. It has no reason for its existence and must surely and deservedly die. What was required is a reconsideration of its policy, new methods, fresher ideals, and closer sympathy.

The "Times" says Lord Rosebery should supply these requirements.

LORD MILNER'S PLANS.

The "Daily Mail" announces that Lord Milner will take a short holiday in England after the Bloemfontein Conference on railways and customs.

THE CRICKET REFORM SCHEME.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji writes to the newspapers strongly denouncing the widening of the wicket.

ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

Great Britain is reported to have purchased from Chili and Argentina the warships building at Newcastle.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

In a recent speech the Duke of Devonshire eulogised Mr. Balfour, who, he said, found it easier than Lord Salisbury to judge questions from a Unionist standpoint. He admitted that the Government would have been defeated heavily on the Education Bill if there had been an election last year.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

Sir James Mackay, addressing the London Chamber of Shipping, referred to the injustices British shipping were subjected to in inter-portal trade with foreign countries.

A RAILWAY IN ABYSSINIA.

English engineers are surveying a railway in Abyssinia for the Emperor Menelik, to cost £3,000,000.

THE WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.

OPENING PERFORMANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR a long time past the arrival of the World's Entertainers in this city has been awaited with great interest. Accounts of their performances in other parts of the world have been such as to arouse the keenest of curiosity amongst the theatre-goers of Bombay, who have never been well catered for in the matter of variety entertainment, and to whom such a performance as was given last evening at the Novelty Theatre was in every way a novelty. There was a capital house; with such a bill of fare as was tendered it would have been surprising indeed had not the theatre been well attended. And those who were present enjoyed themselves immensely. From beginning to end of the performance the house was either convulsed with laughter or shaking with the delighted applause showered upon every turn. Though the entertainment is framed after the style of the American vaudeville performance, it does not follow that the whole of the artistes who contributed to it were essentially American. Several of them have established the highest of reputations for themselves in London and in Europe. The performance of Salerno, the juggler, for instance, would be a "star" turn wherever he appeared. It is not so long ago that by special command of his Majesty the King, Salerno performed at Sandringham Palace. That is more than sufficient guarantee of his excellence as a variety stage artiste. His juggling turn is quite a modern one. It is as far removed from the old style interpretation of this particular art as chalk is from cheese. It is replete with skill, and it is pleasing as it is skilful, but it has to be seen to be appreciated. Salerno juggles with his handkerchief, umbrella, and hat; he manipulates tables, chairs, billiard balls, and cues. Nothing comes amiss to him. When he concluded his turn last night he was cheered to the echo. Signor Monte, the Human Frog, was a marvel among contortionists, and Bunth and Rudd, who are styled grotesque comedians, could scarcely find a description fitting to their quaint and farcical antics. Whilst they were upon the stage the house was convulsed. Their every movement created a roar of merriment. Professor Schwindler, the burlesque conjuror, put the finishing touches on what was a screamingly funny programme of comedy. Of vocalists Miss Frances Gwynne is undoubtedly one of the finest sopranos yet heard in Bombay, and her singing was rendered all the more effective by the limelight illustrations to her songs, which have proved so successful in America and in London. Miss Violet Elliott's singing was also of the most artistic character. She is a contralto with a wonderful register, and she possesses a remarkable command over her voice. Last night she was recalled time after time. The audience could not have enough of her. Of Mdlle Pute's charming dancing it is only necessary to say that it was a revelation to a Bombay audience, and that he was rewarded with rounds of applause for everything she did. And the entertainment included other attractions, among which was the Edison Kinetoscope, which seems to be about the most perfect animated picture machine yet exhibited in this city. All were highly enjoyable, and, as we have already said, a Novelty Theatre audience never spent a more enjoyable evening. To-night the Company give their second performance and their short sojourn in this city is to be brought to a close to-morrow.

MADAME AGNES FRIED'S CONCERT.

THE California Nightingale, as will be seen by our advertising column, Madame Agnes Fried has been fortunate enough to secure the services of H. E. the Governor's grand orchestra for her concert on Saturday evening, at 9-30. This being a feature of the programme will add greatly to the success of her concert, and considering the musical treat in store the music-loving community of Bombay should turn out en masse to hear this celebrated artist. The Calcutta "Englishman" says of Madame Fried: Her greatest triumph was Luigi Arditti's, Valse Brilliante L'Estasi which she sang with orchestral accompaniment, and in which she was really superb. Her voice was sweeter and more flexible in this than in any of her other pieces, and her treatment was passionate yet restrained, expressive, yet withal free from exaggeration. She was rapturously encored and responded by singing Nevin's beautiful "Rosary" which she sang with great charm and grace.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

EARLY yesterday morning Bombay was visited by quite a heavy shower of rain. On Wednesday night there was little to indicate that there was any prospect of a phenomenon so unusual in Bombay at this time of the year, but at midnight clouds began to gather and at two o'clock a light drizzle had set in. This developed an hour later into quite a heavy shower, the effect of which upon the huge quantity of cotton stored upon the Greens at Colaba was rather deleterious. There seems to be some anxiety as to the effect the shower has had upon the mango crop. All the trees were in flower, and the blossoms appear to have been considerably damaged by the rain.

BILLIARD MATCH IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the United Club a billiard match was played last night between Mr. W. Laxon, champion billiard player of South Africa, and Mr. Charles Simpson at the Club rooms, Victoria House, Byculla. Mr. Simpson who was given a handicap of 350 points out of 700, won the match, the score at the close of the match being 700 for Mr. Simpson and 623 for Mr. Laxon.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE second match in the first round of the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament (Singles) was played at the Bombay Gymkhana last evening. The players were Messrs. W. Reid and P. F. Fisher. In the first set Mr Reid had matters all his own way, and won by 6-1. In the second set the play was more even, but Mr. Reid eventually won by 6-4. Messrs. Reid and Cheetham will now have to meet in the final, as was the case in the final of the Marryat Cup Competition.

THE ROVERS' JUNIOR FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE 2nd Annual Rovers Junior Association Football Tournament will commence on the Cooperage ground to-morrow. The following is the result of the draw:—

FIRST ROUND.

Saturday 14th March.—Bishop High School vs Cathedral High School, Poona.

Monday, 16th March—St. Mary's School vs. Byculla E. S. School.

FINAL.

Tuesday, 17th March—Winners of No. 1 vs. Winners of No. 2.

IN another column Messrs. Wiele and Klein advertise the issue of a cheap Durbar Album. The reputation of this firm is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their work, and our readers will be glad of the opportunity of securing a really reliable and artistic record of the scenes inacted at the beginning of the year at Durbar at the cheap price of ten rupees. Messrs. Wiele and Klein are photographers by appointment to his Excellency Lord Ampthill and their address is Mount-road, Madras.

THE annual report of the Society of Authors sets forth that the Pension Fund of the Society is sufficiently flourishing to permit of the awarding of a second pension in the course of 1903. The first pension, it may be recalled, was granted to Mrs. J. H. Riddell, the author of "George Geith."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE BLOUSEE BODICE AND SOME PRETTY TOQUES.

THE CARE OF CLOTHING.

SOME USEFUL RECIPES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The way in which the wheel of time brings gradually round again forgotten fashions, coupled with a desire in many minds (folks with finely developed figures, heigho! for the clean, clear cut defining lines of the old-time close-fitting tailor gown, bids us look to its possible return. Nothing has ever been found more flattering to well developed shoulders and straight backs and good curves than the original build of the tailor costume—not that we would for a moment forego the becoming blousee bodice for gowns, but the two should co-exist and form a pleasant relief the one to the other; the woman who for her constitutional steps out in a trim tailor-built gown driven out in the afternoon in a dress as fluffy and blousee as her morning one was close-fitting and elegantly severe. Of late years we seem to have managed things of this kind better; we have dealt with them more intelligently. Formerly all frocks were tight-fitting; there was no relief. Nowadays we should be, we are, capable of appreciating both, and at the same time. We know, perhaps, now better how to get into different types of costume. It used to be said that English women, though they had elegant frocks, didn't know how to wear them; but this reproach is passing away. With the blousee bodice a corset is best low in the bust, but with a close-fitting tailor bodice a corset just sufficiently high to enclose the bust is demanded.

The elderly ladies' mantle, it is rumoured is disappearing; for the elderly lady, if such a thing there be in these days of ever youthful womanhood, has decided that the sac coat, with its easy sleeves, is a trimmer and more becoming shape, and while just as comfortable and dignified as the mantle is modish to boot. If without loss of dignity the elderly lady may be "in the fashion," pray, why not? Anyway, the erstwhile mantle is vanishing from all the leading mantle shops, and extremely becoming are the tasteful sac coats of silk or silky stuffs, which for the winter built themselves of velvet or fur. In this connexion, it is to be looked for that the sealskin or sable mantles will next season fashion themselves of the sac build, and especially of the kimonolike cut, which from its silhouette may be considered the first step away from the cape mantle. This kimono wrap which we have seen so much in pale cloth, &c., this last winter, and both for day and evening wear, is particularly good in furs. It lends itself to sables, sealskins, caracals, chinchillas, &c., charmingly, and for wraps of this kind are to be considered a certainty for next winter. Such pretty toques of wood violets are coming over from Paris! For the moment the more pretentious Parma has to play second fiddle to its modest little sister of the woods, and hedges. A toque worn the other day was entirely covered, both crown and brim, with these and the arrangement of the violets was very natural. They seemed to fall softly on the hair. Another toque—rather a three-cornered shape—was entirely covered and in the same spirit with white wood violets, and it had in addition, cherry-red velvet rosettes each side of the crown, or really fastened into a cleft in the brim so as to bridge the crown and brim. There is nothing prettier for the moment than such a toque of either white or purple wood violets. Millinery, however, is very, very varied just now, and very, very flowery—in fact, quite summery in character. A very pretty Breton sailor had all the upper part of the hat covered in rose leaves and without relief, whilst the brim was faced up with closely set flowers, in which there were tiny roses and daisies and moss and forget-m-enots and buttercups, mixed together.

A woman's clothing frequently gets harder usage when not in use than while it is being worn; and unless it is put away with some regard to the damaging effects of the all-pervading dust, will soon lose that freshness without which no gown can long retain its smart appearance, no matter how costly. This street costume never should be worn in the house especially if a woman wishes to save herself the expense and trouble of sending it to the cleaner. An old-fashioned and sensible custom was revived last summer among French women of the higher classes of wearing the tablier with morning dresses—idealised aprons, to be sure, but none the less capable of protecting the front of the frock. Many women have certain pets which they enjoy feeding with their own hands; others love to cut and arrange flowers; and we know how prone children are to leave traces of their not laways immaculate finger-tips upon the garments of their elders. A small muslin apron may be made to look very dainty by the addition of lace-edged ruffles and knots of bright ribbon; and even if a caller is unexpectedly announced the wearer need not be mortified at being so discovered—provided the apron is spotlessly clean. Evening gowns of the most perishable fabrics may be made to retain their freshness and serve for many occasions if they are properly looked after. When taken off they should be immediately hung over hooks, not in a wardrobe crowded with othergarments, but separately, so that if the material is in the least dampened by the night air it may not get crushed or wrinkled. Next morning the gown should be carefully looked over, every ruffle and frill smoothed out and pressed; all spots obliterated with naphtha, or, better still, with bread crumbs, if the material will permit; all ripped or torn places neatly repaired, and finally laid smoothly in a box sufficiently long to accommodate the skirt without folding. The evening wrap should be treated in the same manner, especially if it be of light-coloured material; if trimmed with feathers or fur they should be thoroughly dried and aired before the cloak is put away. Shoes of light colours, whether kid or satin, are best preserved if wrapped in white tissue paper and kept in individual boxes. When taken off, the soiled places should be cleaned immediately, if possible, as a spot is always more obstinate when allowed to remain for some hours than if taken in hand at once. If the uppers of the shoes get cracked or frayed, they need not necessarily be discarded, for a shoe-maker who understands his business can make the repairs so that the shoes will pass muster for many future occasions, unless, of course, the break is a serious one. All boots, shoes and slippers intended for ordinary wear should be kept on their "trees" when not in use; and whenever the walking boots get damp they must be rubbed with vaseline as soon as they are taken off, first, however, removing the mud, and afterwards padding them with soft linen rags or paper. This will preserve their shape and prevent shrinkage. Shoe polish should be used sparingly, and only after the dust has been wipped off, for more shoes are destroyed by the reckless use of polish than generally supposed.

No matter how limited the wardrobe space may be, a hat-box for every hat should be the rule. The head covering necessarily gets very hard wear, and needs exceptional care because of the perishable quality of the materials usually employed. Whether the hat be of felt, straw, or chiffon, it must never be put away when in the best degree damp, or without having been first dusted with a brush kept solely for the purpose. Bows and loops of ribbon or velvet need to be frequently pulled into place, and flowers are to be discarded as soon as they begin to fade, for there is not in: which so detracts from the smart appearance of a hat as flowers that are passe, unless it be a broken or a discoloured gilt ornament. A bit of real lace often will contribute greatly to the style of a frock; and it is an excellent plan to rip from garments before they are thrown aside any lace trimming; no matter how badly soiled, every scrap of lace is worth saving. And this applies to the imitation as well as to the real, for if there is only sufficient to trim a stock collar, it may be used for that purpose very conveniently and effectively on some future occasion; and as lace does not occupy a great deal of space, and is not so popular with moths as are many other materials, it may easily be preserved. You ought to save all the pieces of velvet—if they are not hopelessly soiled—always remembering however to brush them thoroughly first and then to roll them round a cylinder. This same treatment should be accorded to ribbons, silks or satins as well, for if they are worth keeping at all they are worth keeping in good condition. Eternal vigilance is the only salvation of gloves. Never wear a pair that has even the smallest tear or lacks a single button. In their most decrepit days they must neither be rolled into a ball nor squeezed into a shapeless wad, and be sure to get a sufficiently large size, for not only does a glove that is too small disfigure the hand, but its period of usefulness is certain to be brief. A net veil that has the misfortune to get caught out of in a storm is not necessarily a ruined veil, for by carefully detaching it from the hat in order not to tear the mesh, and then pinning it over a billow, the impromptu bath will sometimes prove rather a blessing than otherwise, and the original stiffness will be renewed. Chiffon veils stand considerable rough usage, and the black ones will sometimes survive a season of almost continuous wear if only they are not folded over when damp.

When kidneys are properly prepared, they form very appetising dishes. Careless and indifferent preparation and cooking have caused many to have a very decided prejudice and distaste for them. They are very firm and close in texture, and therefore difficult to digest; this difficulty is increased by overcooking. There is no intermediate stage; they should be very quickly and lightly cooked, or they will become a tough, leathery mass, and can only be made at all fit to eat after slow and gentle cooking for a long time. For kidney cakes equal parts of white bread crumbs and sheep's or veal kidney, chopped parsley, salt and pepper, two eggs and fat for frying will be required. First weight the amount of kidney you intend using, then wash, wipe and chop it. Next put in a bowl and add the same weight in bread crumbs; season with salt and pepper and little finely chopped parsley. These amounts must, of course, depend upon the amount of kidney and crumbs you have. Allow a good teaspoonful of chopped parsley to every half-pound of mixture. Now beat up an egg and add enough to the contents of the bowl to bind it all together After thoroughly mixing it, turn it on to a plate, smooth it evenly over to get in one thickness, then mark it out in to even divisions make each division into a neat, round, flat cake. For kidney mince, cut two sheep's kidneys in halves, remove the skins and all core, and mince them finely Chop finely two shallots, or less according to taste. Melt one ounce of butter in a clean pan, put in the chopped shallots, and fry them a pale brown. Then put into the pan two small tablespoonfuls of flour and fry that also in the butter till a pale brown. Pour on to the flour three-quarters of a pint of stock or water, and stir over the fire till boiling. Add one teaspoonful of tomato or Worcester Jancy one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and a seasoning of salt and peper. While boiling add the minced kidneys. Simmer in the gravy till cooked (about eight minutes). Meanwhile prepare some crisp, buttered rounds of toast (crust cut off). Pile the kidney on to these rounds. Dust well over with bread crumbs and on the top of each shake a little grated Parmesan cheese. Put in a quick oven till browned. Serve very hot. Kidneys with tomatoes are very good, and mutton kidneys, which are extremely cheap being little cared for can be used in preparing this dish. Scald and skin them, cutting them into small pieces. Mix together a teaspoonful of flour, half as much salt, and a dash of pepper; roll the kidneys in this. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, and put the floured kidneys in it as soon as it begins to bubble. Stir until they are brown (about five minutes), then add a gill of hot water and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Let this sauce boil up and add a lump of sugar. Skin the tomatoes in scalding water, without breaking them, and put them into the saucepan whole, on top of the kidneys, covering the skillet for ten minutes, until they are steamed Serve on toast, with the gravy and tomatoes as garnish for the dish. Stewed kidneys should never boil, as that hardens them into rubber. Take one beef kidney, slice and soak it well, removing a little of the fat. You can then put it on in cold water in a small saucepan, removing and draining it before it reaches the boiling point. Then toss it over the fire in a little dripping, with some salt and pepper, until it is nicely coloured, then dredge it lightly with flour pour over it a gill of cider or lemon juice, if you do not use wine, and one of gravy, and let all slowly simmer together, for the kidney will toughen if it boil. Serve on toast.

Not the least of the trials of the modern house-wife in her toils to make ends meet is the eternal "domestic" question. That rara avis, a welltrained servant, is not only increasingly difficult to find, but a very expensive articles when she is unearthed. Not only does the wage bill increase by leaps and bounds, but the home comforts for these household "props" must be on the same lavish scale, if we wish to retain their services for over the month. All our most painstaking efforts at economy may be destroyed if we cannot carry with us the goodwill of the "stranger within our gates." If George Eliot's inimitable Mrs. Poyser could be transplanted to the twentieth century, even she would have to control her tongue and be content to take a less despotic attitude towards her household. There must be something very rotten in the State of Denmark that we should hunt (frequently in vain for reliable cooks or parlour maids, whom we offer to pay much more highly than our lady helps or governesses, while at the same time, thousands of women are toiling in our great cities early and late to keep bare life together. There may have once been some reason for Hood's pitiable "Song of the Shirt," but none such ought to exist now, when there is a ceaseless demand for thousands, nay, millions, of these women, so urgently needed as domestic workers, both in England and in our Colonies. The answer may be that these half starved, sweated women are untrained, ignorant, fit for no other life, and especially unfit for that of domestic service. Perhaps this may be true about the older generation, but there is no reason why the young generation should not be diverted from the work which is a mere drug in the market. and trained by the State for the occupations in which they are so sorely needed.

SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

Though commercially the relative importance of the isolated area is rapidly diminishing, and must continue to diminish, politically, if we are to have a British South Africa, its importance is great and pernicious. This is not because, on paper, either as to trade returns or population or anything else, it will go ahead in the same ratio as the central and eastern portions of South Africa. It is because, until we have overcome the insidious influences of the Bond in Southern Cape Colony, we shall always have corruption and sedition secretly propagated in the other parts of the country.

Johannesburg and the rest of progressive South Africa may not and will not in the near future have any further commercial use for this isolated portion of South Africa, and can afford to ignore it for business purposes as completely as if it were situated in Central Siberia, but somebody will have to put a stop to its retrogressive political influences if England is to reap a reasonable amount of benefit from the war. The Johannesburger to-day, says, "Leave it alone We will manage it. We shall govern South Africa."

That may be, in the long run. But we have yet to learn, when the Transvaal has been allowed to govern herself, whether the politics of the Johannesburger will be as sound as we hope they will. Meanwhile, the Home Government may find it advisable to place a guiding wrist on the reins now handled so clumsily by Sir Gordon Sprigg. The question we are all asking ourselves just now is: "What will Mr. Chamberlain have to say on this subject when he reaches Cape Town?"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE CHIEF OF MIRAJ IN BOMBAY.

SIR GANGADHARAO GANESH PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E., the Chief of Miraj, was entertained at an afternoon party given in his honour yesterday at "Beehive" Napean Sea Road, the residence of Mr. Anandji Birji. The Bungalow and its garden grounds in the front and in the rear were tastefully prepared for the occasion with flags, bunting, evergreens and festoons of flowers. Mr. Anandjee showed in the appartments of his Bungalow many of his trophies won in the Horse shows and on the race course, the most valuable of which was the Viceroy's Cup. The illuminations in the evening with Kitson's lights, Rutnagar's fairy lamps, and Chinese lanterns, was very effective. The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, stationed in the rear garden grounds played a selection of music from an early hour in the afternoon further amusement was provided for the guests. A stage had been erected in the rear compound, and a company of Christy Minstrels, under the direction of Mr. W. Tyler, went through a well selected programme of songs, concluding with a laughable farce entitled "Ghosts." The arrangements in connection with the entertainment were made under the directions of a committee consisting of Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit as president, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Vihare, Messrs. Manmohundas Ramjee, Mahomedbhoy Carrimbhoy, and Hormusjee Sorabjee, as honorary secretaries, the members of the committee being the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Messrs. James Macdonald, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Jehangir B. Petit, Narotam Morarjee Goculdas, Dharamsey Moorarjee Goculdas, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, and N. V. Mandlik.

Nearly all the members of the committee were present from on early hour, and when the Chief of Miraj arrived at the bungalow about 6 o'clock, he was warmly welcomed by Sir Bhalchandra, Sir Harkisondas, Mr. Bomonjee Petit, and others Among others present at the entertainment were:

Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Narotamdas Moorarji, Sir Harkisandas Narotamdas, Mr. Dhuramsi Moorarji Gokuldas, Mr. Bhai Shankar Nanabhai, Mr. Haji Sulleman A. Wahid, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Mr N. V. Mandalik, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Karimbhoy, Mr. Hormusji Sorabji, Prof. O. R. Muller, Mr. G. A. Kittridge, Dr. and Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. Adams Wylie, Mr. John Wallace, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Mr. Rupsing Mathooradas, Kumar Shri Vijaysingji, Nawab Syed Sardar Abkhan, Dr. Rajabhaily V. Patel, Dr. J. C. Merchant, Mr. N. B. Masani, Miss Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, the Hon'ble Mr. Dick and Mrs. M. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Captain J. McDonald, Mr. R. P. Brunton, Mr and Mrs J. D. Sassoon, Mr F. Bruce, Mr and Mrs L W Michael, Mr Shah Rookhshab, Lt Col H W Boyd, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Crowe, and Mrs Crowe the Hon'ble Mr J. Monteath, Mr and the Misses McDonald, Mr W. M. Haffkine, Mr and Mrs Scarpa, Mr Westropp, Mr and Mrs C. H. Cayley, Mr Acworth, Mr and Mrs Greaves, Mr and Mrs N. Panton, Mr J. E. Modi, Mr and Mrs Millard, Dr W Venis, Mr and Mrs and the Misses Davey, Mr and Mrs H G Gell, Prof A F Covernon, Mr and Mrs A M T Jackson, Mr S Sassoon, Mr and Mrs V Bayley Mr and Mrs A E Shellim, Mr K Dosabhoy Framji, Mr F M Dastur, Mr and Mrs Jijibhoy M M Jijibhoy, Mr H M Cama, Mr and Mrs K N Wadia Mr P B Petit Mr and Mrs B D Petit, Mr and Mrs M C Murzban, Mr M E Morris, Mr and Mrs J B Petit Sirdar H J Dastoor and Mr and Mrs P H Dastoor, Mr S B Master Mr Miss and Master K M Sett, Mr N N Wadia Mr B N Seervai Dr A P Cama, Mr and Mrs J A Wadia, Mr Mrs and Miss H N Oakil, Dr N N Katrak, Mr C Dady Limji Mr Tattansha Dadabhoy Mr and Mrs J Gazdar, Mr and Mrs F C Petit Sir Dinsha and Lady Petit, Mr and Mrs P Rastomji Mr K R Cama, Mr F J D Framji, Mr and Mrs D B Petit, Dr R N Khory, Dr B N Darabsett, Mr and Mrs Pawvalla, Mr M M Cama, Mr P B Press, Mr P M Dalal, Mr Shapurji Sorabji, Mr and Mrs Moos Dr R N R Ranina, Mr R D Sethna Mr and Mrs F R Wadia, Mr and Mrs R S Powvalla, Mr and Mrs B B Kanga, Mr and the Misses D E Watcha, Mr K D Watcha, Messrs A R Sayant, Abdulla R Sayani and M R Sayani, Mr Mirza Abas Ali Beg, Mr Hasambhoy Visram, Mr Kasamalli Jaferbhoy, Mr and Mrs J D Gandhi, Mr F C Ibrahim, Mr. M. C. Ibrahim, Mr Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr Kamruddin Amiruddin, Mr Fazlbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Mr Justice B Tyabji, Mr Ahmodbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr, K G Desai, Dr G B Kher, Mr Lalji Bhimji, Mr Vallabdas C Saivji, Mr Karsondas Chhabildas, Dr R N Parmanand, Rao Bahadur N T Vaidya Rao Bahadur V K Vandeker, Mr Vasanji T Mulji, Prof H M Bhadkamker, Mr Goverdhandas G Tejpal, Dr A N Dabholker, Mr K J Narayenji, Mr Govindji Madhowji, Mr Mulji B Barhhaya, Mr Vizbhukandas Atmaram, Mr Jagmohandas Bhaisett, Mr Vitthaldas D Thakersey. Mr Tribhawandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai, the Hon'ble Mr Gokuldas K Parekh.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, as requested then read the following address:—

The address stated:—We the undersigned—some of your friends and admirers—beg leave to express our heart felt gratification and to offer you our sincere congratulations on the bestowal on you by our gracious Sovereign His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, of the high dignity of the distinguished order of a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. The honour conferred on such an unique occasion as the recent magnificent and important Durbar at Delhi, celebrating as it did the Coronation of a most beloved Sovereign—a worthy successor to a most revered mother—our late lamented Queen-Empress Victoria the Good, has an additional value. We are rejoiced at your being the foremost of the celebrated Patwardhan family of Sirdars to receive such a high distinction; and we feel that it is a significant mark of the confidence and appreciation the British Government have of your judgment and faithfulness as a ruler of an efficiently and well-administered State. You, Sir, have already distinguished yourself in scientific pursuits by writing in Marathi a treatise on Chemistry, and by establishing laboratories and workshops at a very heavy cost for different industries so as to confer inestimable benefits on those under your wise and sympathetic administration. Your popularity as a ruler, your broad sympathies and extreme kindness even to outsiders, your well-known independence of judgment and fervent loyalty and devotion to the British Raj, must always raise feelings of admiration and love amongst those who have the honour and pleasure to to be acquainted with you. In conclusion, we fervently pray to the Almighty that you may long be spared to see the gradual fruition of your many sided activities already shown at a comparatively early age, and to enjoy the richly deserved honour which has been conferred on you and which, we are confident is but a stepping-stone to still higher honours which we believe your merits will one day secure.

The Chief of Miraj, addressing the meeting in Marathi, made a short but suitable reply. The proceedings terminated with the distributions of flowers.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr A. M. Tod presided and the representatives of most of the companies were present. The chairman in moving the adoption of the accounts referred briefly to the chief matters to which the committee had directed their attention throughout the year, the full reports of which had been issued to members in the Annual Report. Mr. Shelling (Messrs, Volkart Bros.) seconded the chairman's resolution that the accounts of income and expenditure be passed and the same was carried unanimously. It was intimated that the committee for the ensuing year had been elected as under;—Messrs. C. M. Ross (chairman), John Reed (Deputy Chairman), F. W. Shaw, A Schelling, J H Symington, H F Wagstaff, and H E Harrington. A vote of thanks to the retiring chairman and committee concluded the meeting.

THE public library of Adelaide, the metropolis of South Australia, has received many gifts from the Governors of that State, notably from Lord Tennyson, who has presented it with some valuable original manuscripts of his father's poems. Its latest acquisition is from Lady Victoria Buxton, wife of the last Governor, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, who has sent out a beautifully-bound copy of the collected poems of her late brother, the Hon. Roden Noel.

ABERDEEN University, which is looking forwarp to 1905, when its quarter-centenary celebration will take place, is like Oxford and Cambridge, pining for grateful benefactors. Universities, like Churches have a remarkable power of absorption where money is in question. The Aberdeen University not long since made a successful appeal for funds to complete a new building scheme, and now it wants money to endow new chairs.

INDIAN CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

THE BENEFITS OF THE MEASURE.

ADDRESS BY MR. SHAPURJEE BHARUCHA.

AT the annual meeting of the Bombay Native Brokers, Association on Wednesday Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha delivered an interesting address on the currency legislation of the Government of India. He said:—The finances of your Association continue to be prosperous; the death rate among the brokers this year has been smaller; but I wish I could say the same of our business which is dwindling down. But I must say it is owing to the fault of us all collectively and individually. The last generation of brokers were men of enterprize, resourcefulness, tact, and initiative. They promoted and helped in the promotion of banks, trading companies, land reclamation companies, factories, presses, mills and shipping companies. They spread themselves as it were in every direction; they kept themselves at the helm directing it in whichever direction the market and the public were inclined. Under the present generation of brokers the cotton spinning industry has made great progress. But you have not been the guides but followers, not the promoters but the tools. The progress has been under a system so vicious that under it no industry could thrive or prosper. Capital and investors are thoroughly frightened, but that in itself would not have been a great evil were it not that they look on all enterprizes not only with suspicion but with positive distrust. As brokers of this Hall deal largely in mill shares some of us have attributed the misfortunes of the mill industry to the Currency Legislation of 1893. It is my duty as it shall be my endeavour this afternoon to correct such misapprehensions and to prove that none of the misfortunes belong to that Legislation. I must state at the beginning that

THE CURRENCY LEGISLATION OF 1893

is one of the greatest and the most beneficial acts of State of the last half century; and the benefits conferred by it outweigh by far and away any harm that may have been caused by it. The Currency Act of 1893 has established the equity, the equilibrium, and the fixity between creditors and debtors; between producers and consumers; between wage givers and wage receivers; between employers of all kinds and employees of all kinds, including Government Railways and private services; and between capital and labour. For what is money but a measure of value for commodities and for labour. Any Government worthy of its name of a civilized and commercial country ought to keep its measure of value fixed and constant in relation to the measures of the great and commercial nations of the world; and that the transfer and re-transfer of capital from one country to another ought to cost no more than the freight and insurance. The measure of the world is the pound sterling equal to 20 shillings or 240 pence. All the great commercial nations of the world have kept their measures fixed and constant in relation to the pound sterling. France has kept its measure 25 francs to a pound or 1 1-4 franc to a shilling and so have Italy and the Netherlands. Germany has 20 marks to a pound or 1 mark to a shilling. America has kept 5 dollars to a pound or 4 shillings to a dollar. Some have their currency in gold, others have in gold and silver linked to a unit of gold. France has a silver currency based on a unit of gold. In France, Belgium, and Italy gold and 5 francs silver pieces are legal tender. The Bank of France has silver coins of the face value of 68 crores of rupees against its note circulation. Including coins in circulation in Italy, the Netherlands, and France the total could not be less than equal to 100 crores rupees. Germany's measure is based on gold since 1872. The United States of America have their measure based on gold and silver linked to a gold unit. They have not strayed from the pound sterling nor could they dare without great internal and external disturbance of their finance and commerce. The last great fight to break away was fought and lost over the President Mackinly's first election. But the defeat was a great disaster and the attempt will never be repeated. But who are the out and out opponents of Currency Legislation? They are the tea and coffee planters and to a certain extent the indigo planters. The agents of the spinning mills who charge commission on production and a hotch-potch of these "the Indian Currency League." And lastly his Majesty's opposition to the Government of India, which I hope may remain permanent, the Indian Congress. I may say at once of the Congress that the motives of the majority of members are pure and disinterested; but in this instance they are guided by a few whom they consider as experts to the disservice of their country. But I will take them seriatim.

THE PLANTERS' CASE.

Take the tea planters. They brought their sterling capital for investment in land in India. Their returns are in sterling and they export all their tea to sterling or gold currency countries. Upto 1871-72 they brought out their capital at the conventional rate of 24d. or they bought their rupees at 24d. each. If in that year the Government of India had followed the lead of the Latin Union and closed their mints to silver no one could have complained. The rupee would have remained 24d. and India would have been saved the tribulations of a quarter of a century. For in the modern history of the trade upto 1872 the rupee was 24d., and no one had conceived it could be anything else. But Government did not follow the lead and the rupee continuously declined in relation to gold until the average rate of the year 1891-92 was 16 5-8d. The average of the years 1871-72 to 1891-92 was 19 1-2d. In the year 1893 the Government of India legislated and linked the rupee to a 16d. gold unit. If the Government of India had shown equal courage in the execution of the measure as they had in carrying it the rupee would have been saved four years of further tribulations. But surprised and almost frightened at the magnitude of the measure they behaved like the celebrated Punch's boy who cried "no popery" and ran away. Perhaps it was not their fault. The Government of India are not an autocratic entity. They have other autocrats over them. Anyhow all the capital brought to this country by the planters before the Currency Act of 1893 was at an exchange of over 16d. When any one intends to transfer his capital to another country for investment in land, he makes close, circumstantial, and retrospective calculations for a fair return for his risk. He knows the value of the land he is about to purchase and the cost of the labour for clearing it. He bases it at the exchange rate of the day. He calculates on the same basis of exchange the annual cost of sowing, reaping, and preparing the produce for the market. Perhaps he puts the rate a little higher for margin. All his calculations, therefore, must have been based on a higher rate of exchange than 16d. for the average rate between 1871-72 and 1891-92 was over 19 1-2d. If he has anything to complain of it is for not fixing a higher rate by Legislation. If he has anything to deplore, it is the weakness of the Government for allowing its measure of value to depreciate which made it impossible for him to re-transfer his capital without loss of bulk. Why does he then wish the rupee to go down to its silver value? It is to redress the failures of his calculations, to redress the disinclinations of the other countries of the world to buy his wares, and to redress the low prices of over production—all at the expense of the poor cooly. From the first the task was an arduous one, the dislodgement of the Chinese tea which was all over the world and the dislodgement of the taste for Chinese tea. The condition of success was that the pace forward of production should always be behind the pace forward of consumption. Although the planters have been exporting tea for the last 40 years they have neither dislodged the Chinese tea nor the taste for the Chinese tea anywhere except in one country, the United Kingdom. In 1871 the United Kingdom used 94 per cent. Chinese tea; in 1901 they used it only 6 per cent. In the year 1900-01 India exported 1,903 lakhs pounds tea of which the United Kingdom took about 88 1-2 per cent. and Australia about 5 1-2 per cent., while the rest of the world took only 6 per cent. Europe took in 1900-01 "1-3rd of one per cent.," but in 1901-02 only took 1-12th of one per cent. The cause for every depression in the tea trade was the production outpacing the dislodgement of the taste for Chinese tea. Take the following tables:—

	Total quantity in lbs. exported.	total value in Rupees.	Value per pound.
1871-72	13,232,232	11,397,030	861
1881-82	49,251,333	36,625,490	743
1891-92	123,518,009	82,835,700	508
1894-95	133,439,269	79,885,990	597
1900-01	190,305,000	95,549,301	502

What does the table show? That the price of tea depended on the quantity of tea placed on the world's markets. In the year 1871-72 when the export was 132 lakhs lbs tea the price it fetched was nearly 14 annas per lb. In 1881-82 export was 492 lakhs lbs., an increase of 360 lakhs lbs in ten years. During the interval although the exchange had fallen to 19 1-2d equal to 14 1-2 per cent., yet the average price realised about 12 annas. In 1891-92 the export increased to 1,235 lakhs lbs or an increase of 743 lakhs lbs in 10 years; and although exchange in the interval had fallen to 16 1-2d equal to a further fall of 18 per cent., it realised only at an average of 8 annas a pound. During these years 1872-92 the cooly helped him in wages to the extent of 33 per cent. of the fall. Between 1891-92 and 1894-95 the increase of export was only one crore and there was for the first time rise in price of about 1 1-2 annas per lb. But in the year 1900-01 export increased to 1,903 lakhs lbs, and the price per lb. was the lowest ever reached If the tea industry is in a bad way let him put it to the right cause the over production. But like drowning men catching at the foam they assume that as labour forms 2-3rds of the cost of production, and if the rupee were allowed to go down to its silver value which is nearer 8d., they would save half the cost of labour. Suppose their wishes were granted and suppose they have a few years of prosperity, which looking back to the past I very much doubt; but they will have cut their own throats and the last stage would be worse than the first. They have brought their capital to India at an average of 19½d. per rupee and if they wait for prosperous trade they could re-transfer their capital to England at a loss of about 17 percent. But if the rupee were allowed to go down to its silver value, the cost of re-transfer would not be 17 percent, but over 140 percent. What the wiser of them should advise is

DO NOT WHINE ABOUT RUPEE.

Do not lay on your soul the sin of despoiling the cooly of his just hire or the retribution would be heavy. Face the situation boldly. Curtail production or stop still until you have captured other markets and other countries taste. And never fly past consumption."

The case of coffee does not lend itself to exchange

1872	507,296 Cwts	Rs.27.21	price per cwt
1880	381,037 ,,	,, 45.27	do
1898-99	270,053 ,,	,, 64.69	do
1901-02	255,042 ,,	,, 49.02	do

In the year 1872 when the rupee was at the conventional rate of 24d. there was a record export of 507,296 cwts with the declining exchange the export declined. In the year 1898 export was 270056 cwt. at Rs 64 per cwt. In the year 1901 although the export was less 25,5042 cwts the price was 49 rupee per cwt. In both years the rate of exchange was the same 16d. It appears therefore that the quantity of export of coffee depends on the climatic conditions of the country and the price of coffee on the quantity of coffee placed by other countries on the world's markets of which Indian coffee forms a small part.

THE INDIGO INDUSTRY.

The case of the Indigo planters is hopeless and they know it. Some have already transferred their lands to other crops. Their fight is with the chemists and the laboratories. These giants of science promise and if their promises are fulfilled at the end of the present century or the middle of the next the question of food and agriculture will be eliminated and mankind will feed on tablets or pills of luscious gases or carbon or some such thing. Our children's children will dream away their lives in transcendentals until an electric shock awoke them for another pill.

But admittedly all these planters are in a bad way and with the instinct common to our humanity they are desirous of aggrandizing at the expense of others. They have taken up the cause of the poor ryots in which I suppose they are included. Mr. Elliot has gone as far as Baroda to expose the wrongs the rupee has committed on them. They plead for charity and mercy to the ryots. But what about the spoilation of the poor cooly? Some say an Indian cooly lives on one meal a day. Perhaps they think he will be jolly well off on half of one meal. It is the same sort of charity that Mr. Wilson pleads for Lascar to polish him off the sea service. It is the same sort of charity that indentures cooly to Africa and when he has fertilized the fields and enriched the mines turns him adrift from the shores of Africa that has room for all and more; and to which the whites have not even the right of preemption for Indian and Arab traders were there before them. The idea underlying all is the well being of white labourers as the idea underlying here is the despoiling of the Indian cooly.

The other opponents to the Currency Legislation are the Cotton Mill Agents who charge a commission of 3 pies on production of a pound of yarn. They have not even one some of the redeeming features of the planters. For if the planters ask to despoil the coolies, it is for the benefit of the whole body of tea shareholders But the Mill Agents ask to despoil them for themselves alone. When a country exports raw materials such as jute and cotton, if the same could be exported partly or wholly in a finished or manufactured state employing the labor and the capital of the country, the whole country is thereby benefitted. But the capital has no philanthropy about it. It expects a net return in a country like India of 6 to 10 per cent. So long as profits are confined to this modest yield the industry is not crowded But when profits exceed very much over 10 per cent. others enter into the field and redress the yield But if they crowd it, the yield becomes extinct until consumption has again passed the production! There is always a healthy ebb and flow returning an average yield.

To be continued.

SHORT REELING OF YARNS.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IN the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce submitted to the annual meeting on Wednesday reference was made to the short reeling of yarns. The report stated:—

It will be remembered that the question of short reeling of yarns as practised by some mills in India claimed the attention of the Committee in 1901 and was discussed with some energy at the general meeting concluding the work of that Committee. During the months succeeding that meeting it was known to the new Committee that the matter was not being lost sight of by those most interested; and communications were received from members on the subject, but not till July 24th was any further official communication on the subject addressed to the Chamber. The communication in question emanated from the District Magistrate and Inspector of Factories at Sholapur, who stated that his attention had been called to complaints of short reeling of 20s yarns, alleged to be practised by cotton mills at Sholapur, to the detriment of mills in adjacent districts. He had forwarded to the Chamber four bundles of earn, the product of the three Sholapur Mills and requested that the yarns might be tested and the results communicated to him. On receipt of the yarns in question the Committee selected five firms owning mills in Bombay and ordered that 2 hands of each of the five descriptions of yarn should be sent without disclosure of the makers' names to each of the said five firms for test, the results to be afterwards compared and reported to the Committee. This was done, and although some difficulty attended the establishment of averages in the matter, seeing that the procedures adopted by the various firms were not uniform such averages were eventually worked out and submitted to the Committee, who directed that they should be communicated to the Collector of Sholapur and to the Bombay Millowners' Association. It is sufficient here to give the summary:—

Averages of five tests.

No. 1	yards	845·2	Count	19·98
No. 2	,,	832·9	,,	20·13
No. 3 ... ... (Green ticket)	,,	796·3	,,	19·33
No. 4 (Yellow ticket)	,,	808·3	,,	19·43
No. 5	,,	787·9	,,	19·69

The two extra skeins referred to in the Collector's letter of 29th July, were unfortunately mislaid in the mill to which they were sent for test, but on the Secretary's inviting the submission of two further skeins he was informed that no further tests were for the present considered necessary. On the 17th September 1902 the Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Revenue Department wrote to the Committee, alluding to the published reports of the Annual Meetings of the Chamber of Commerce and Millowners' Association, and to the references made at those meetings to the subject of short reeling, Government inferred that there was now, or had lately been, in some mills in this Presidency a systematic violation of the law, and argued that if this were not stopped, others might be forced for their own protection to engage in similar practices Considering that the purchasers who were defrauded had neither the means nor the intelligence to prosecute, while a millowner might naturally avoid the odium of taking proceedings against another, Government entertained the possibility of their undertaking the necessary prosecutions but desired first to have the advice of the Committee on the point. The procedure tentatively indicated by Government was based on the premise that it was undesirable that use should be made of any rules under the Cotton Duties Act to obtain the requisite information. The Committee on the 26th September replied that they favoured the proposal that Government should prosecute those engaging in the systematic short reeling of yarns, and suggested that the issue to all mills of a circular intimating the intention of Government to take such action would have a good effect.

THE famine at Aomori in Japan affects 45,000 persons. They have had nothing to eat for some time but horseflesh and the bark of pine trees, and these are now becoming scarce.

AT the Sesame Club Mr. Ashton Jonson gave an interesting lecture with illustrations on the Pianola and its powers. In the subsequent discussion Mr. Bernard. Shaw revelling in paradox as usual, declared that the only thing the Pianola could not play was a purely mechanical composition. All others it could give as no mere virtuoso could ever hope to. Mr. Walkley condemned the instrument on quasimetaphysical grounds as limiting those delectable regions of the impossible in which humanity delighted. Mr. Norman, on the other hand, citing the experience of a youth misspent over Czerny's scales and exercises, welcomed the invention as a potent instrument of musical education, whereby the most ill-endowed by nature could develop their knowledge of the art, while Mr. Morant took much the same view. It was the merest pedantry to condemn so wonderful a contrivance because with all its merits it might still have some limitations. On the whole, in fact, the "pros" decidedly had the best of it in the debate.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

THE MONUMENTS.

FROM Mr. Douglas's later book on Bombay we extract the following chapter on the monuments in the Cathedral:—

Why, confining ourselves to the Judges from 1828 to 1830, four of them died within twenty-seven months and two of these held the office of Chief Justice. From 1828 to 1834 there died two Advocates-General. Nor did the wives fare better. Lady Awdry and Lady Dewar in 1834, and Lady Perry in 1841; and look at their ages. The greatest age attained by any of these individuals was Sir Edward West, 45. Sir William Dewar, Chief Justice, died at 33! and the children died like flies. Verily, in 1894 we have something to be thankful for. Two monsoons do not now measure the life of man. Something has been added to the term of existence. Pure water and sanitary reform are priceless blessings, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate.

Here are the ages and dates of decease of the respective Judges and Law Officers we have referred to:—

Sir Edward West 45.	1828
Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, 39.	1828
Sir William Seymour, 35.	1829
Sir James Dewar, 33	1830
Richard Orlando Bridgman, Advocate-General, 30	1828
Graves Chamney Irvine, Advocate-General, 42.	1832

[No. 2 North Transept.]

Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Emma, wife of William Newnham, Esq., and Daughter of the late Nathaniel Newnham, Esq., of Barn-Rocks, in the County of Sussex, Obit 29th July, 1823, Æt. 24.

William Newnham was a Bombay civilian of great distinction, and for twenty years Secretary to Government. You can scarcely take up a Bombay paper, for the first quarter of this century, without finding his name in it. Newnham stands first in the social scale. Governors were but birds of passage—he was a fixture, a man who was the life and soul of every movement that contributed to the happiness of the community. One day he gives two hundred guineas for a cup to be run for at the races. The next he becomes security for the debts of the Bombay Theatre, which, I think, totalled up to Rs. 30,000: the Government took his place afterwards, but that does not affect the intention. Another day he founds the Byculla Club. His picture still hangs there to remind us of his busy life. On his retirement on December 29th, 1834, after twenty-nine years' service, a big ball was given to him by the European inhabitants at Lowjee Castle. He lived at Belvidere, kept up the sparkling traditions of that hospitable mansion, and at his leisure could see from his verandah the finest view to be had of Bombay, which you will find verified by Dr. James Campbell in the Bombay Administration Report 1893-94.

[No. 5 Porch, North Wall.]

In Memory of George Dick, who died on the 9th May, 1818, aged 78 years, Entering early in life into the employment of the Hon. the East India Company, his talents raised him to the office of Accountant and Director of the Company's Bank, and by a series of subsequent promotions, to the honourable post of Governor of Bombay. During the long and eventful period of his services he discharged the duties of his several stations with fidelity to his employers and honour to himself. This tablet was erected, in commemoration of his distinguished virtues by an affectionate son.

George Dick was Governor of Bombay exactly one hundred years ago, in succession to Sir Robert Abercrombie, son of the hero of Alexandria. At his death he was the oldest civil servant of the Company, having come out in 1759. His friends advised him to go home—he preferred Byculla, and was never out of Bombay except on one occasion when he made a trip to Bankote. He had uninterrupted good health until a few days before his death.

Dick at home, no doubt, was accounted a "nobody." He was somebody, however, throughout the length and breadth of our island in 1794.

Another Governor, Crommelin, had elected to live in the country, and died at Moorshedabad at the age of eighty-one.

Sir William David Evans, made Recorder of Bombay, took up his appointment in 1820, and in little more than fifteen months after his arrival died, December 5th, 1821, in his 55th years.—Dict. Nat. Biog.

[No. 15, South Wall.]

Sacred to the memory of James Wales, Gent. A native of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, who died in November 1795. Aged 48 years,

Also

To the memory of Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Wallace, AnnieTaylor, his wife, of Dundee, who died in May, 1795, aged 36 years.

Also

Of Angelica, their infant daughter, born at Colaba, who died in December 1795, aged 7 months This tablet is erected by Susan, the eldest of. Four surviving daughters, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of her parents.

The lady who erected this monument to her father, James Wales, the painter, was the progenitrix of all the Malets, for Susan here mentioned became the wife of Sir Edward Warre Malet. Mr. Hugh Poyntz Malet, the discoverer of Matheran, one of her sons (born 1808), writes us, under date June 8th, 1893, that Susan Wales was born July 30th, 1779, married September 17th, 1799, and died December 21st, 1868. His authorities are unimpeachable—the insurance office the Bible at Willing, and tablet in Newton Tavoy Church, Wiltshire.

Everybody at Matheran knows Malet's spring and has drunk thereof, and this statement is like unto it, clear, perennial, and incontestable.

I conclude by expressing my warmest thanks to the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis for a copy of the inscriptions in the Cathedral. Without it this paper could not have been written.

THE NEPALESE CONSPIRACY CASE.

NARENDRABEER'S EVIDENCE.

IN the Nepalese case, Narendabeer Jang, the principal accused, was examined on Tuesday by the prosecution. He said he did not understand the nature of the case against him. He came to Benares nine years ago from Nepal and was married to Rajjoraja at Panna. He owned four villages, two got in marriage dowry and two assigned to his wife. The last time he had been at Panna was four months ago whence he came to see his family. Deo Raj did not go to call him. He ordered Subadar Ransbeer to enlist some men for the collection of revenue in Panna and also Fateh Bahadur who went to Gorakhpur for it. About 1st January witness took some goods to Satna, whence he wired to his brother, which message was an exhibit in the case. He returned to Benares because the installation of the Maharaja of Panna was distant. He next went to Motinaree to see Bhagwat Lal to whom his emerald bracelet was pawned; but did not go to Muzafferpore. Witness brought three guns from Panna and presented two to his brother-in-law, RajaFateh Sinha of Pawayan, Shahjahanpur and gave the third to his brother. He wished to make a present of them to the ex-Minister Deo Shamsher, but he declined. He never got money from Deo Shamsher Jang through any agency. He received three hundred ruppee notes, his dues from Homenath, which be posted to Panna. He also received a one thousand rupee note as a parting present from Maharaja Deo Shamsher in lieu of a naszur of a ring which was also returned. This note was sent to Panna through a messenger. Witness reserved further statement till the close of the prosecution. The next hearing was fixed for the 19th instant.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weak Stomachs. The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which may be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills remove all unpleasent taste from the mouth and are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, flatulency, constipation, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

PURELY PERSONAL.

SOME months ago I gave a sketch of Mr. Rockefeller, and some of the other notable millionaires of America writes T. P. in "M. A. P." and described the miserable condition of ill-health into which most of them had fallen. The rush for wealth had broken them down. Of these the worst specimen and greatest sufferer is John D. Rockefeller, the great oil magnate. He is the man whose wealth of £60,000,000 makes the £20,000,000 of others something like despicable poverty. Some months ago Mr. Rockefeller was said to be devoting himself to golf—which is now even more of a craze on the other side of the Atlantic than on this; but the recent reports in the American press represent him in his shirt sleeves, doing what Lord Rosebery calls spade work. And with his spade in his hand, the mighty millionaire may be seen at six o'clock in the morning, and for hours afterwards. How the navvy envies himn: and how he envies the navvy!

Compare this fooling with work, when muscle and nerve are gone, with an episode in the life of the man who was devoted himself to politics instead of moneyt grubbing. I gave a couple of weeks ago a story os Roosevelt's nerve in an hour of tremendous danger. here is another episode of the same kind, I take it from the excellent little sketch of him which has juse been published by Mr. Murat N. Halsted. It wat during a solitary bear-hunting excursion in Idaho that Mr. Roosevelt underwent the "most thrilling experience in his life," when a girzzly which he bad wounded rushed at him. Here is the story in the President's own words:—"The great bear turned with a harsh roar of fury and challenge, blowing the bloody foam from his mouth, so that I saw the gleam of his white fangs; and then he charged right at me, so that it was hard to aim. I waited until he came to a fallen tree, raking him as he topped it with a ball which entered his chest and went through the cavity of his body; but he never swerved or flinched, and at the moment I did not know whether I had struck him. In another second he was almost upon me. I fired for his forehead, but my bullet went low, entering his open mouth, smashing his lower jaw and going into his neck. I leaped to one side almost as I pulled the trigger, and, through the hanging smoke, the first thing I saw was his paw as he made a vicious side blow at me. The rush of his charge carried him past. Then he tried to pull up, but as he did so his muscles seemed to give way, his head dropped, and he rolled over and over like a shot rabbit."

If you want confirmation of the faith that every sensible man holds of the superiority of health to boundless wealth, get hold of portraits of the two men, Rockefeller and Roosevelt; and see the erect splendid well-knit form of the President; and the thin lined cheeks of the millionaire. It is almost as good a lesson as reading a chapter in the life of Solomon when he found that everything was Vanity.

I used to see a good deal in the long past years of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. He was then upwards of sixty years of age—well on to seventy, in fact; but it was extraordinary how active he was and how keen was his interest in everything that was going on, especially in Ireland. He was a man of very remarkable intellectual gifts. He has written some excellent poems, and his prose is a model of terseness, chastity. and lucidity. But he was no speaker, and largely because of his voice. Though he was a man of good height, and somewhat full habit in his later years, his voice was very thin and most squeaky, and it was far from a pleasure to listen to him, although what he said was always felicitous in diction and elevated in thought.

His career was one of the most romantic of his time; indeed, in that respect he was almost a relic of an irrevocable past. He was tried four times for treason: everybody thought he was going to be convicted each time, and there was a steamer which, as each trial was nearing its close, set up steam so as to be ready to carry him off to the prison in Australia which he was destined to fill. But in each trial, by some means or other, a friend got into the jury box, and so it was impossible to get a verdict against him: there was always a disagreement. But nevertheless poor Duffy had to undergo ten months' imprisonment; and when he came out, he had to start the world again. It was one of his trials that created a word, which is now well understood in Ireland. One of the jurors, when his colleagues were begging him to agree to a verdict of conviction, declared that he would eat his boots first. Since that time, "booteater" is a well understood epithet for a man who is resolved to hold out against a verdict in the case of a political offender.

Duffy then tried the House of Commons; and in 1852 he made the beginning of a party which adopted the policy Parnell made so successful many years after. But Duffy was before his time: the party broke up; he was tired and disgusted, and he left for the Colony of Victoria, in Australia. A certain number of his countrymen had already preceded him there; they gave him a hearty welcome; subscribed to present him with the property qualification which was necessary then to enter the Colonial House of Legislature; and, in one time, helped him to become a Minister—and finally, he became for a while Premier of the Colony. It was a curious distance to have travelled, from a rebel in danger of death on a scaffold, or of long transportation, to the post of First Minister under the Crown. It was also a strange climax to the story that Duffy should have received the knighthood which is supposed to record distinguished colonial service.

Probably that fatal defect in his voice, which prevented his ever becoming a real orator, also stood in the way of Duffy's remaining the head of a political party, perhaps it was that he longed to be back in Europe, and to earn the means of doing so in comfort. However it may be, he took the Speakership instead of an active Parliamentary office, served for some time, then got a pension of £1,000 a year, came to Europe and settled down in Nice, and there practically spent the last twenty years of his life. He rarely interfered in current politics, his pen was mostly devoted to re-telling the stories of his youth, and several of his books will remain the standard authorities on the epochs through which he lived. He had had some fierce quarrels during his early days, but he had outlived them all, and was looked to with universal respect by his countrymen—without difference of creed or political school—as a man of great intellect, honest purpose, and sincere patriotism.

There are apparently two things, nowadays, which it is absolutely necessary to do in order to keep your social position; the first is, to own a motor-car, and the second to have had appendicitis. I really thought people were joking when they told me some months ago that there was a new insurance policy against appendicitis I believe it is at the rate of three shillings and sixpence per £100 per annum. You can also insure against small-pox—the premium in this case is less, and so on through the catalogue of possible diseases. I have no objection; I am one of those who have great faith in insurance, it is the one form of semi-compulsory saving I know. It is my duty as a social chronicler to note the fact that the first insurance against appendicitis was at Llod's where they insure everything, has been claimed, and amounts to £200.

An amusing story is told of an adventure that happened to Queen Alexandra and her daughters, when travelling on the Continent, in strict incognito, some few years ago. It is an established fact that Royalty never pays its own bills, the debts are discharged by a lady or gentleman in attendance. Now, Miss Knollys, who goes by the name of "Chatty," is accustomed to act the part of purse-bearer as well as that of confidential friend and lady in-waiting. One afternoon, the Queen and her daughters were having tea at Rumpelmayer's, at Mentone, and took a great fancy to some chocolates that were a speciality of the shop. They selected several boxes to take away with them, but when it came to the moment of settling the bill, "Chatty" for once was at fault, and found that she had not enough money to pay it. Amid much merriment, the sum was collected from the private purses of the three Royal ladies. But, after all, one box of chocolates had to be left behind?

One after another the social personalities of former days pass away, and leave a mournful blank in their vacant places. The life of Lady Henry Gordon Lennox was singularly sans peur et sans reproche, and yet so full of incident that it might have formed the plot of more than one sensational novel.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

GERMANY IN THE NORTH SEA.

ENGLAND'S "PROSPECTIVE DANGER."

A conference, officially described as of a non-political character, was held on February 6 at the Westminster Palace Hotel for the purpose of considering the desirability of creating a Morty Sea squadron, and establishing a naval base on the East Coast, with a view to providing against any possible invasion.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, M.P., presided.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. L. J. Maxse) intimated that a large number of letters apologising for absence had been received. He read one only, that from Mr. George Meredith, the eminent novelist, in which he said: "We should be grateful to the Germans for their crusty candour in telling us of their designs upon us. . . . Germany, once foremost among the nations for intellectual achievements, now spouts pan-Germanism over Europe, and seeks to command the North Sea. For our part, we have only to take the warning they give us, and be armed, stationed, and alert. That is the way to preserve the peace. For pan-Germanism challenges many foes; and a Power ambitious to be preponderant with a great Navy as well as a great Army will find its adversary within, beside those that press around it. A slumbering England will offer it the chance it craves before the inevitable financial strain brings it to the ground. A watchful England may look on calmly for the certain issue."

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, who opened the discussion, explained that the prime cause of the conference was the interest recently aroused in naval preparations by the action of Germany and the rise and growth of the German Navy.

The Chairman, who arrived late, held that the conference did not want to meddle in matters of higher strategy or dictate to the experts; they did not insist upon a naval basis in the North Sea, but they did insist that the question should be adequately considered. He had no hostile feeling towards Germany. The last thing we wished was to promote a demonstration on the part of Germany by offering what might appear to be a demonstration on our part. We wished to be on friendly relations with everyone; but we desired most emphatically to maintain the command of the ocean which we had always had. (Hear, hear.)

NO JEALOUSY, NO ALARM.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., pointed out that the expenditure of France, Russia, and Germany upon the land forces had reached the stationary stage, and they were increasing the expenditure upon their fleets; whilst in the case of ourselves, whose very existence depended upon the command of the sea, we were not increasing our Navy relatively to our Army in the same way as were these other nations. (Hear, hear.) We did not view with jealousy or alarm the increase of foreign fleets. Some would be welcomed; he did not suppose that anyone would begrudge an increase to the fleet of the United States. But the difference between us and other nations was that we lived upon our fleet, and depended upon it to a degree which no other empire did. He had seen it stated by one of the highest possible authorities on the subject that Heligoland was handed over to Germany without the opinion of the Admiralty being asked. That was still another example of the need of co-ordination between two great Departments of State. He was not an alarmist; he did not believe that we stood in any immediate danger, but we had an immense prospective danger in the immediate future to face. Happily against those dangers we had yet to prepare; it was our duty to prepare for them, and that meeting would be a useful preparation.

Admiral Fremantle referred to the extension of German Government dockyards, and expressed the view that we should have a dockyard on the east coast, saying that all our yards were insufficient for our wants, largely as they had been extended. Docks for men-of-war were absolutely necessary. We should go to the Humber for such a dockyard.

REMOVED FROM PARTY POLITICS.

Mr. G. W. Beckett, M. P., urged that a situation existed which demanded the serious attention of the country, and which should be removed from party politics altogether. A very formidable weapon was being placed in the hands of the German Empire, and he thought it impossible to doubt that it was being created to use against England. He did not say that Germany was an enemy, but he thought we must recognise that Germany was a possible enemy, and some thought she was a probable enemy of ours.

Sir William Allan, M.P., referred to the absence of harbours of refuge on the north-east coast, and remarked that but for the Tyne Commissioners there would not be a dock at all on that coast. In the Humber there should be a large dry dock, fitted not as a naval arsenal, but capable of providing for the repair of men-of-war; there should be another in the Firth of Forth, another at the Tay, and still another further round the coast.

The Chairman here suggested that, in view of the great unanimity, no further arguments were necessary, and the discussion closed after a few remarks from Major Rupert Colbeck.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	16	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	33	28	54
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	29	25	30
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	40	67
Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	8	15
G Mahim and Worli	17	17	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	33
Total	147	151	267
Total plague deaths to date	217,764	109,355	
Same date last year	165	105	202

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in Sind Gujarat, Central India and Berar and at Lahore, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Bellary and has been almost steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light sewhere.

Temperature is very cool to the north of Latitude 20° and about normal in most places to its south. The maximum varied from 99° at Cuddapah to 68° at Lahore and the minimum from 52° at Lahore to 76° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Saugor, Malegaon, Bombay, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Humidity shows a large increase in Berar, the United Provinces, Central India and at Saugor, Hoshangabad Khandwa, Raipur, Malegon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Negapatam.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Lahore, Delhi, Jhansi, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Neemuch and Bombay.

Weather will probably gradually clear to the west of Longitude 74°.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th March, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·813
Temperature of the Air	degrees	6·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70·1
Dew Point		67·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		70·3
General Directions of wind.*		NW, E, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	166

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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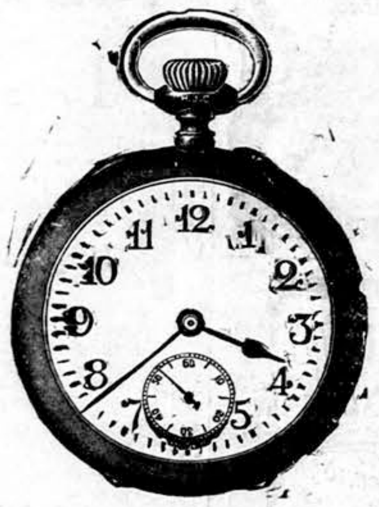

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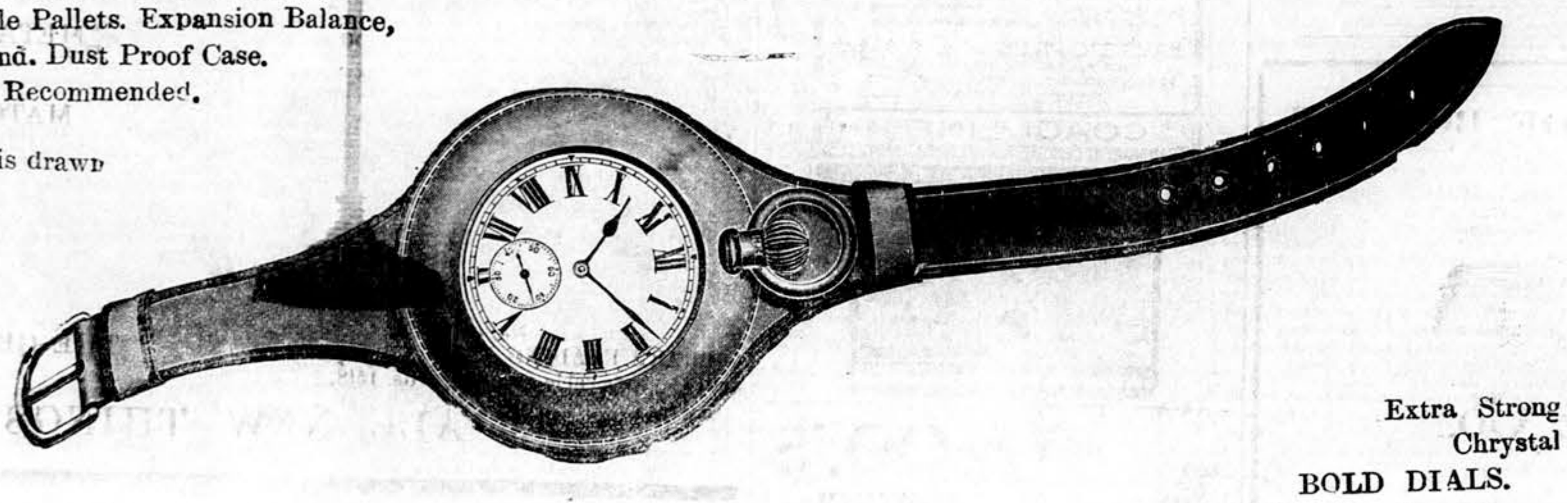

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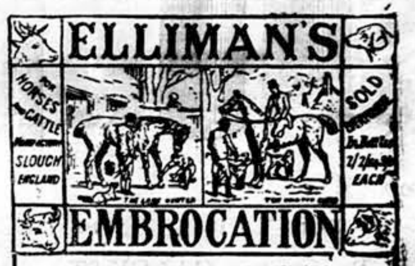

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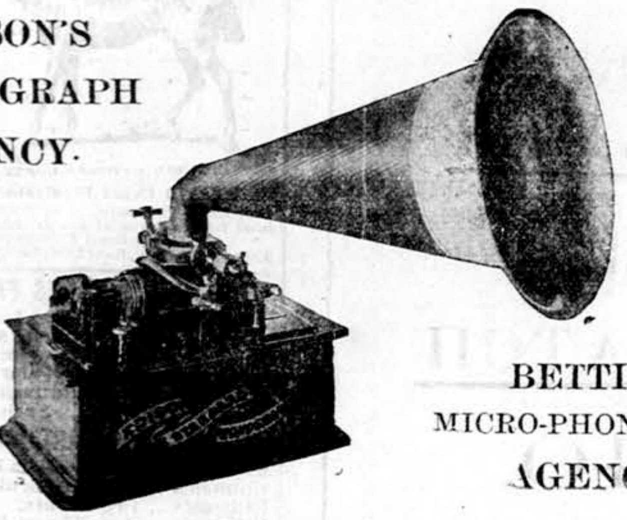

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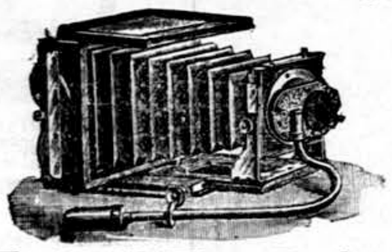

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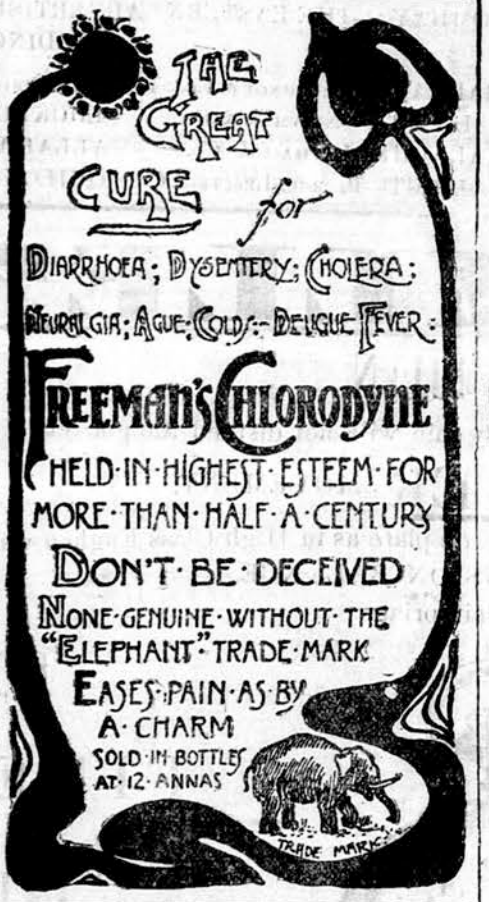

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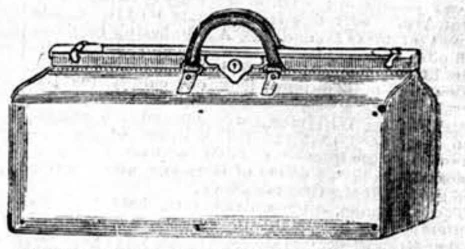

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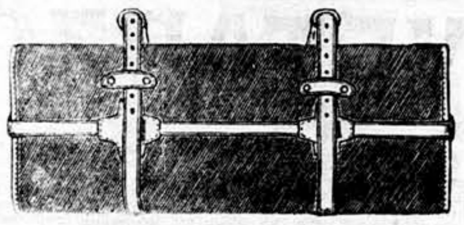

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